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Tower Views

by Clearway

Vacations Are the Order

Problems That Inundate

Patch Thinks on Gratitude

¶ **Adjournment**—There's a sense of bustle on Capitol Hill. Boxes and bundles clutter Congressional offices. "So longs!" and "We'll be seein' yuh's" re-echo down stately corridors. Political quarrels are laid aside. It's the same sort of atmosphere that exists in hundreds of American schoolrooms these days. Vacation time is near. Pretty soon school'll be out.

¶ **Debts**—Another $100,000,000 is added to the war debt owed the United States as the June installments fall due. Of 13 nations which accepted war loans only one, Finland, pays the full installment. As the result of the defaulting, which began five years ago, the total debt is now approximately $13,000,000,000.

¶ **London**—Disappointment colors the general thought of Britain over the absence of decisiveness in Prime Minister Chamberlain's attitude toward the bombing of British ships. Nevertheless there is a wide tendency to concede that Britain cannot afford to act hastily in the application of force while it lacks collective support. But if further toll of lives is taken the general British temper is now such that positive measures very likely will be demanded.

¶ **Czechoslovakia**—Compromise is in the air in the little democracy of central Europe which exists because courageous Czechoslovakia stood with Russia and France against Austria in the World War. Representatives of Sudeten Germans and the Government bend their heads together over a council table where decisive arrangements for a final revision of the contested nationality statute are under way. While the "huddle" is held in secrecy, it leaks out that should today's conference result in mutual agreement, the statute will then go to the Sudeten German Party for consideration, and more concrete discussions will follow.

¶ **Milk**—We suspect that Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League, refers to distributing rather than producing methods when he says that "from beginning to end the milk industry needs overhauling." Speaking in Syracuse, N. Y., he declares that the industry is honeycombed with inefficiency—"inefficiency in roads, in country handling, in city delivery; honeycombed with political and personal ambitions, with personal pique, with newspapers using perverted milk news as a subscription builder; with dealers crowding roads with men to destroy dairy organizations."

¶ **Patch**—Our Irish terrier didn't think so much of this when I related the story. Here's the tale. "Lady," descendant of the unforgettable Rin Tin Tin of film fame, is in a humane society dog pound in Seattle. She remembers some 115 old-time film tricks, but she's a bit gray, and Hollywood has no roles for her. So she remains with the humane society until someone comes along to offer her a home. Patch suffered me pensively to scratch behind her ears, as she thought it over. Finally she said (as near as one could understand her): "Wurra, wurra, 'tis not given to the human race to grasp the fine points of gratitude. A dog can understand it because a dog never asks: 'What'll it get me?'"

¶ **Far East**—China sees another enemy sweeping over its good earth. Indiscriminately, blindly, the murky flood of the mighty Yellow River breaks through dikes, dredges new channels, spreads out in vast inland seas, sweeping both Chinese and Japanese forces before it, leaving some 150,000 Chinese fatalities and making homeless some 300,000 more. And as the stricken nation again accepts, with fatalistic calm, another visitation of disaster, in the skies above Changchow, Kweilin, Canton, appear the droning birds of war, dropping bombs, slaying civilians, carrying out the ruthless will of Nipponese militarists. Two conscienceless floods inundate China.

¶ **Business**—Taking up the job-boosting salesmen's program initiated in Lincoln, Neb., last year, New York businessmen meet to organize for the crusade; and, unless we read the reports incorrectly, the essence of their deliberations boils down to this: "More dynamite." The speakers, while able to see some obvious things—namely, that unemployment has become a national problem, that the United States still has purchasing power, that increased sales would increase business and this would increase employment—make the erroneous conclusion that a form of recovery would result by multiplying sales through intensified effort. Put on the pressure, hoist the quotas, make 'em buy. It seems simple, but it is the worst possible kind of business. It's artificial, forced. For hundreds of successful businessmen are able to testify, if their brethren would listen, that the secret of good business lies in the answer to the question, "What can we give?" rather than "How much can we sell?"

'Seismographic Fiddle'

Wide World — Dr. Hugo Benioff

Gyrations of Earthquake-Recording Device Gave Him Idea for Striking New Tone Production. Aluminum Cups, Containing Crystal, Replace Usual Wood Front and Back of Instrument. Vibrations of Strings Distort Crystal, Setting Up Electrical Current Which Is Amplified Through Special Loudspeaker

Arnold Lays Trade Recession To Monopolistic Price Level

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 15—Thurman Arnold, head of the Department of Justice's anti-trust division, charged here today that great industries are keeping up prices artificially at a time when other economic indices are crashing and that factories are being closed, men thrown out of work, all to the end that monopoly-controlled price structures may be maintained, even though lower prices would speed employment.

The speech, delivered before the Advertising Federation of America, was listened to with unusual interest as coming from the man officially designated to deal with trusts and monopolies, just prior to the launching of President Roosevelt's $500,000 investigation of the whole subject. Mr. Arnold will almost certainly be a member of the proposed 12-man joint commission. Formerly a professor at Yale and author of the satirical "Folklore of Capitalism," Mr. Arnold discussed the proposed investigation and pointed out that no major monopoly study has been made since passage of the Clayton Act in 1914. "We have the right to expect a better defined picture of the problem," he said.

For the moment he said he was skeptical of blanket amendments of the antitrust laws, looking to the newly-formulated policy of pressing criminal and civil prosecutions to the limit of available funds, combined with the weapon of the "consent decree," accompanied by frequent public statements of policy and discriptions of each separate case, for the guidance of all industry.

Mr. Arnold's speech was not couched belligerently save toward the close where he turned to the present picture of great industries—as he saw it—struggling to maintain artificial charges at a time when every economic sign post pointed to lower prices.

Like other spokesmen of the New Deal, Mr. Arnold cited the steel industry as a specimen of this, in an industrial group classified as "approaching monopoly control."

"The price of steel for building supplies," he declared, "is higher by $7 a ton in the midst of the present recession than it was in 1929.

"Partly as a result of these prices the industry is operating today at 25 per cent capacity and it is predicted that early in July it may drop below 20 per cent capacity.

"The shock of the business recession is not reflected in reduced prices, but pay rolls have declined 55 per cent during the past year."

Turning to aluminum, another product listed in the monopoly class, Mr. Arnold declared it has not declined in proportion with the combined wholesale index. Aluminum served as an illustration, earlier in his address, of the ineffectual use in the past of the civil remedy, without the criminal prosecution. It was like a big man knocking over a little man, he said and then being exonerated with the formula, "I'm sorry. It was my mistake."

Thus Mr. Arnold said, in 1909 "The Aluminum Company of America eliminated its largest competitor by the terms of a contract. In 1912 it said, by a consent decree, 'I'm sorry.' This was a nice gesture—but by 1912 the competitor was gone and at the

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Hurley Plan Boosts Debt To $45,000,000

Highest Previous Total Was in 1919 When It Reached $40,433,204

Comments Made

The State's net direct debt would be boosted to $45,000,000, the highest in history, if the Legislature approves Gov. Charles F. Hurley's $23,625,000 bond issue program sent to the Legislature yesterday, it was learned today.

The highest previous debt total came in 1919 when a $20,000,000 bond issue was floated to pay benefits to World War veterans, making a record total of $40,433,204.

On June 1, 1938, the State net direct debt totalled $24,486,871. Addition of the Hurley bond program to this figure would make a total of $48,000,000. It is understood that approximately $3,000,000 in present bonds will be retired before the end of 1938, thus bringing the total debt, with the Hurley proposal, to $45,000,000 by the start of 1939.

Criticism Expected

Undoubtedly the Governor will be sharply criticized at the coming House Ways and Means Committee hearing for failure to adhere to the pay-as-you-go policy to which he pledged himself during the 1936 election campaign.

Several legislators, speaking off the record because they contended the time was not yet ripe for open opposition, declared the Governor's needs for widespread patronage evidently were far more important, than adherence to the "pay as you go" plan demanded by governmental economists.

Meanwhile, various State officials pointed out that floating of the $23,625,000 bond issue would place a direct additional burden upon the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

China Finds Bulwark in 'Wild West'

Cultural refuge and aid to national defense in Szechwan Province on the borders of Tibet—Hankow compromises on control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Szechwan Province on the borders of Tibet, until recently known chiefly as China's "Wild West," is becoming a cultural refuge and bulwark of national defense.

The Chinese Nationalist Government considers Szechwan so important that leaders in Hankow have backed down on the issue of provincial control. In a typical Chinese compromise, Gen. Chang Chun, friend of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, has been replaced as Governor.

The new choice is Gen. Wang Tsang-su, Commander of the 44th Army Corps and a close friend of the late Gen Liu Hsiang of Szechwan. Hankow's face is saved, since he is only "Acting Governor."

Another Liu subordinate, Gen. Pang Wen-hua, has been named Deputy Pacification Commissioner.

Immense Resources

Szechwan has immense undeveloped resources and may become the main base for China's continued struggle against the Japanese invasion. Thus it is clear that this great Province must be kept friendly toward Hankow with future events in view.

The first contingent of 100,000 troops from Szechwan arrived in Hankow on June 11. By its position deep in China's interior, and by its potentialities for development, Szechwan offers a powerful backlog of Chinese resistance.

To begin capitalizing more largely on Szechwan's resources, a new enterprise of promising scope is to be attempted. The scheme envisages cultivation of large fertile areas under military supervision.

Gen Wang Ling-chi, who is commander of the Szechwan Peace Preservation Corps, has been appointed to command the new labor

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

By a Staff Artist — China Looks Westward

Location of Szechwan Province, Which Is Assuming Increased Importance in China's Defense Plan. Shaded Territory Shows the Area Occupied by the Japanese

Drastic Penal Reforms Urged In Canada After Royal Survey

OTTAWA, June 15 (CP)—Sweeping changes in administration of Canada's penal system were recommended in the report of the Archambault Commission submitted to the House of Commons yesterday by Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe.

The major change would be the appointment of a three-man Prison Commission to operate the Federal penitentiaries and act as a Central Parole Board.

Centralization of the entire penal system of Canada under the Dominion, was another recommendation of the Commission. The Provinces would retain only sufficient institutions to accmmodate those convicted under Provincial laws, or those on short sentences or remand.

The Commission suggested an immediate conference between the Dominion and provinces to draft centralization plans.

"It is impossible," an official summary of the report said, "to reduce crime appreciably or to reorganize satisfactorily the penal system of Canada under divided jurisdiction with the consequent lack of proper classification and segregation, lack of uniformity of treatment, and without continuity of policy.

"Wasteful duplication of penal establishments is the cause of unnecessary expense and the lack of uniform classification and treatment under divided jurisdiction is the cause of increased recidivism."

The Royal Commission was headed by Justice Joseph Archambault of Montreal and had as members R. W. Craig of Winnipeg and J. C. McRuer of Toronto. Altogether, it visited 113 institutions in nine countries, heard evidence from 1,840 inmates and 200 officers. Its report covered 400 pages.

Other recommendations and findings of the Commission included:

Corporal Punishment

There has been too much corporal punishment in penitentiaries and it should be reserved for mutiny, incitement to mutiny, and assaulting officers or prisoners.

The strap or paddle used to lash a convict was condemned.

Prison offenses should be tried before a court of three officers with the right of appeal.

A board of visitors, consisting of a judge, social worker, and medical man, should inspect prisons, hear grievances, and report to the Prison Commission.

There should be classification and segregation of prisoners, involving special treatment of youths and first offenders.

Prisoners should have more facilities for recreation—not to amuse them, but to strengthen their physique and morale—including lec-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Bombs Echo in Senate; U. S. Holds War Control?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Motorization of warfare has put into the hands of the United States—supreme in the fields of automobile manufacture and oil production—the balance of power in any future European conflict, according to Gen. Bernard Serrigny, French expert on mechanized military tactics.

Even if America remains neutral in the next war, General Serrigny says, its unmatched strength of economic production and its resources of raw materials, put at the disposal of the democratic countries of Europe, would assure their victory.

"America, owing to its production, the British Empire, because of its naval supremacy, remain the masters of the hour," declares General Serrigny in his conclusion. "Notwithstanding all appearances to the contrary, power is still on the side of the liberal and democratic nations. Their disunion alone would entail disaster."

The United States, in the opinion of General Serrigny, who has just published an authoritative study of the conditions of motorized warfare in the Revue des Deux Mondes, would inevitably play a decisive role in the event of a major European struggle.

Modern warfare, he says, is becoming more and more mechanized:

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Japan continues its South China bombings, raining explosives on Canton for the seventeenth day.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—Responding to mounting editorial and public pressure against the part American planes are playing in Japanese slaughter of tens of thousands of helpless Chinese civilians, Congress today considered steps to dissuade American manufacturers from making future sales to nations where they will be put to merciless use.

The Senate had before it a resolution drawn up by Senator Key Pittman (D), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, upholding the hand of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in his recent effort to divest the United States of "blood guilt" for what is happening in China.

The Pittman resolution proposes that "the Senate record its unqualified condemnation of the inhuman bombing of civilian populations and directs the Committee on Foreign

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Chamberlain pronouncement on Spanish bombings criticized; Impoverished refugees flood Valencia: Page 10.

Behind the Bombers: Editorial Page.

WPA to Spend $10,000,000 For Clothing

Boom to Manufacturers Expected as Apparel for Needy Is Bought

Jobs Opened

Program Expected to Benefit 160,000 Clothing Workers and Restore Confidence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—Chiefly as an aid to the clothing industry the Works Progress Administration has agreed to buy $10,000,000 worth of men's, women's and children's clothes for distribution to people on relief.

The purchase plan was devised by Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who presented it to Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, with the argument that it would benefit about 160,000 employees of the clothing industry directly or indirectly.

If the Government takes standstill merchandise off clothing manufacturers' shelves, they will gain confidence and start factory wheels turning again, Mr. Hillman explained.

Direct Purchases

The clothing will be bought from manufacturers in all parts of the United States and distributed through State Departments of Welfare. This will be the first time the WPA has purchased ready-made garments, though it has bought up many yards of surplus cloth and had it made into garments by women on WPA sewing projects.

In taking clothing stocks off manufacturers' hands, the WPA will be doing directly for the clothing industry what the Administration's vast new-spending lending drive will do for the construction industry and building trades. This way, the wheels of the knitting and sewing machines will get to moving quicker than if the manufacturers had to depend on the increased purchasing power the spending program is supposed to put in the hands of the buying public. The WPA will do the buying and give its purchases to the needy rather than giving them the money and letting them do the buying.

Mr. Hopkins' announcement said the program would make possible "immediate resumption of employment in the clothing-making industries through the absorption of existing inventories."

Job Stimulus Expected

The clothing gifts mean that the WPA is departing temporarily from its prejudice against using direct relief, or what Mr. Hopkins calls the "grocery basket," method to supplement work relief. But in this case the prospect of jobs for clothing workers evidently overruled any stigma Mr. Hopkins feels is attached to "handouts."

The only other direct relief being given by the Federal Government at the present time are the supplies of surplus food bought up by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation primarily for the purpose of warding off market gluts and price declines disastrous to the farmer. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, recently announced that this agency, with $125,000,000 at its command, will be used to a greater extent this year to help the crop surplus situation and aid the needy.

Economics in the News

War Debts—Payday Passes Without Settlement of the Obligation—Linking an Agreement With Britain's Claim Against Mexico

By H. B. E.

Another war-debt payday has rolled around. And the State Department has issued the usual sheaf of notes from the war debtors explaining their inability to pay till conditions become more favorable. The crop is greeted in silence in America. In the war debtor countries, at least in Great Britain, there is an unusual volume of comment. Britons, according to the London newspapers, feel an offer should be made before next payday. This would be on Dec. 15, payments being on a half-yearly basis.

Commentators in debtor countries feel that the times are becoming propitious for proposing a settlement. They refer to their fear of war. Thus they are pleading for a British official offer as a method not of composing an obligation but of removing a bar to the creation of another obligation! That may sound perfectly in order if the suggestion could be muted to British ears. Unfortunately it is carried over the cables. In America it has a sound both ungracious and ominous, though "the man in the street" with whom I have discussed the British proposal merely feels that the British have lost their sense of humor. Certainly the times don't seem to be propitious for an agreement on the American side. It might be different if the Administration were to take the lead, but one cannot detect much interest in official circles in such leadership. Within my observation, the American people don't want any contribution on the war debt if that contribution would break down the barrier to fresh financial entanglement with war.

The barrier to fresh borrowing which British commentators have in mind is the Johnson Act. Under the Johnson Act, the American money market is closed to foreign governments which are already in default on past loans. Compose the war debts and lo! the American market would be available again to a hard-pressed warrior. But the matter is not as simple as that. The Johnson Act has been called "a spasm of international ill will," vide "The United States in World Affairs" for 1936. Yet this move to sew up the money market in America was not based upon ill will. It was founded upon an American desire to be insulated from war. The default aspect of the Johnson Act, I am convinced, was incidental. Legislators were not anxious to teach the debtors a lesson. They wanted to prevent entanglements with war. And to legislators the war debt default came as a heaven-sent opportunity to bolt and bar the American money market without appearing too offensive.

A debt, however, is a debt, and, if the British were to show any disposition to negotiate a settlement, it would be wrong not to consider an offer on its merits. After all, there is another obstacle against wartime lending which would remain even if the Johnson Act ceased to be applicable. That is the Neutrality Act. (For some reason or other, British commentators forget it.) Besides, fear of an extraneous happening is no reason for rejecting out of hand a composition of an international difference. Any gleam of hope that this sore spot might be healed should be seized upon by right-thinking people.

It is in this hope that I would mention an idea which has been proposed by Jacob Baker, President of the United Federal Workers of America. He suggests that a war-debt settlement, at least a contribution to it, might be linked with a British agreement with Mexico over the expropriation of oil properties. Killing two birds with one stone is always an attractive proposition when those birds are hatching misunderstanding and trouble.

The essence of the Baker proposal is that the United States take over the British claim against Mexico as part payment of an adjusted war debt.

Look at it first from the British standpoint. They insist that Mexico shall return the oil properties. Mexico has refused. Arbitration is equally obnoxious to that country. Whether Mexico is justified or not is beside the point. It is a condition and not a theory that we are facing. The only action left to the British is pressure of some kind. Yet here again is a complication. Force is ruled out by the hands-off declaration of the United States known as the Monroe Doctrine. This stands in the way of any British attempt to force redress on the spot.

Now expropriation is a sovereign right of any country, and is allowable in international law if proper compensation is paid. So, if the British and Americans should agree upon proper compensation to the British oil interests, then the amount could be subtracted from the war debt, and it would remain for the British Government to reimburse the British oil companies. Moreover, a start would have been made to solve a problem in war debts which is vexing more and more Britons.

From America's standpoint the bargain would have several advantages. Mexico is a cause of singular concern to the State Department. America does not want another Spain on this Continent, and yet the Mexican-British difference is worsening conditions in which civil war is smoldering. Moreover, the British case cannot be treated as lacking in merit. Therefore, the United States feels a certain responsibility flowing from the Monroe Doctrine for some just settlement. Taking over the British claim would be a way out of this dilemma.

How much the State Department would be able to realize in Mexico upon its claim is problematical. But, if the claim turned out to be somewhat sour, that wouldn't be the first subsidy the United States has underwritten for the sake of Mexican peace. Silver purchases are a form of subsidy to Mexico, to take one example. Anyway, the Baker proposal is worthy of further exploration, though, of course, the first move toward a settlement of a debt must come from the debtor.

No Auctions in Private Homes, Beverly Hills Is Told by Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif—If this item were about anything but a court decision on the film industry, it would conveniently bear the place line "Hollywood, Calif.," as do practically all movie yarns coming out of this area. But since a Los Angeles Post Office substation is the closest that "Hollywood" comes to being a juridical entity, it may be contempt of court or of propriety to recount, under any name but Beverly Hills, the decision that the State Supreme Court has upheld an ordinance in the main film residential City prohibiting auctions in private dwellings.

As realistic as it was legalistic, the court took due cognizance of "motley throngs," "pickpockets," and other undesirables who might get too close to "stars" and "executives of the motion picture industry."

Andrew Rise had attempted to auction some property, but was denied a permit. He carried his case to the high tribunal, which upheld the ordinance.

"It is common knowledge of which a reviewing tribunal may take judicial notice that the City of Beverly Hills is the place of residence of numerous 'stars' and 'executives' of the motion picture industry," read the decisions.

"Ordinarily a well-advertised auction sale of personal property will attract a motley throng, not only of possibly intending purchasers, but also of the curious and idle and unemployable persons"; and, taking notice of the menace of pickpockets and of accidents and frauds in the auctions, the opinion concluded:

"It is therefore readily conceivable that the ordinance . . . resulted from an honest and praiseworthy effort on the part of the legislative body of the City of Beverly Hills to faithfully perform its official duties and better to insure the safety of its residents and the 'sojourners within its gates.'"

'Aloha' Takes a Language Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Whether written Hawaiian is a "foreign" language or "English" is a problem now confronting the legal division of the United States Customs Service.

Customs regulations permit books "in other than the English language" free entry. A consignment of 1,000 song books with words in Hawaiian, imported from Belgium by the Roman Catholic Church two years ago, were assessed duty at the usual rates applying to music. Customs brokers protested the assessment on the grounds that the importation consisted of books in a "foreign" language and should therefore be duty free.

When Judge Walter H. Evans of the U. S. Customs Court opened a series of appraisal hearings in Honolulu recently this unanswered riddle was presented for him to solve. He has promised a decision within 90 days.

Meanwhile the problem has evoked considerable discussion from scholars of Hawaliana.

Hawaiians, prior to arrival of the American and British and other Occidentals, had no written language.

Therefore, this question arises: Does the fact that the original Polynesian words never before written were reduced to writing for the first time by giving them their equivalent in the English alphabet, make the language now an English language in the legal sense?

Henry P. Judd, Professor of Hawaiian Language and History at the University of Hawaii, was one of the expert witnesses called during the customs hearings. He expressed the opinion that when reduced to writing by missionaries in 1820, the Hawaiian language was not based exclusively on the English language. The characters are the same as the English alphabet, though limited to five vowels and seven consonants, but the Hawaiian words are pronounced more like the Italian, Mr. Judd said.

Other scholars pointed out that since the Hawaiian language was first put in writing, it has grown so greatly in volume and variety that it is now predominantly of words that were not in the original Hawaiian tongue. New things, new ideas, customs, new plants, new articles of clothing and new household appliances, brought to the islands by missionaries and travelers, have been translated into written Hawaiian but had no place in the original exclusively oral Hawaiian vocabulary.

Truck Strike Ends In Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH, June 15 (AP)—A strike of 1,000 truck drivers which for two weeks paralyzed the $5,000,000 long-distance motor freight industry in western Pennsylvania was settled last night.

Representatives of the employers, 58 member firms of the Western Pennsylvania Motor Carriers Conference, and A. F. of L. Union officials signed a new wage agreement announced as a compromise in which "both sides made concessions."

Terms of the settlement were not made public. Drivers struck for a five-cents-an-hour increase in pay and certain changes in working conditions.

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In the Boston Section:

Malden welfare ruling sets new precedent.

Vermont senators plan to delay flood control bill with filibuster.

Seven more of 39 indicted in Revere case arrested today.

Sixteen-year-old compulsory school bill finally defeated.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Television Reported Lagging Behind Radio 'Paper' Devices

News in Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Radio facsimile broadcasting in which items in the daily newspaper are printed in the home instead of the newspaper office is making greater strides than television, it was learned at the convention of the Radio Manufacturers Association in Chicago.

The day is not so far away, manufacturers agreed, when the family can wake up in the morning, unroll a strip of paper from the radio and find all the latest news bulletins and stories printed there. The process is likened to the transmission of photographs by wire, except that in the case of radio no wire is used.

During the past year some 16 local radio stations in cities across the United States, including Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Detroit, Newark, Kansas City, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, have been experimenting successfully with facsimile broadcasting, according to Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers Association.

Hour-by-Hour News

"More technical problems have been solved in the last few months in this facsimile broadcasting than in television," said Mr. Geddes in an interview. "The system works very well, the reception is good, the print is clear and legible, and many of the technical difficulties involved have been ironed out. A little box-like attachment with the roll of paper or sheets of paper in it is set up beside the radio for this facsimile broadcasting. The box attachment will probably sell for about $50."

However, even though the advent of television in general use is still an unsolved question, the radio manufacturers are completing their standards so that when television comes the people can have uniformity of service, Mr. Geddes pointed out. A family will need only one radio set when television arrives, he said. This will allow the Federal Communications Commission to prescribe a uniform operation of a system on which any kind of a set will operate.

Latest developments in radio sets and new trends in the radio industry were emphasized. A new type of radio manufactured exclusively for tuning in local stations is becoming very popular for the fellow who is not interested in jumping around the dial by short waves from Tokyo to Berlin and from Buenos Aires to Montreal.

In general, radios have been simplified to make it possible to produce them in a lower price range to fit the times, manufacturers said. A radio bought 10 years ago at $225 can now be purchased with just as good performance at about $30, it was pointed out. More chair-side models are in demand and more automobile radios are being sold month by month, it was reported.

Manufacturers have been thinking especially of farmers out beyond rural electrification who are using radios with batteries. Many of these batteries have been rather expensive for the farmer, and often the battery runs down in the middle of a program, or necessitates his going to town at inappropriate times for new batteries, the manufacturers have seen. For this reason attempts are being made now to get around this problem, conversely, by supplying these farmers with tubes which have a longer life.

The number of radios of all types used in homes is now over 26,000,000, while a year ago it was over 24,000,000, it was learned at the convention. In January the number of automobiles with radios was estimated to be about 5,000,000, which is a 1,000,000 increase over the previous January, it was stated.

Albert S. Wells, Chicago radio manufacturer, was elected President of the Radio Manufacturers Association at its final session.

* * *

'Done With Mirrors?'

A group of radio engineers and department-store officials gathered recently in Philadelphia to witness the operation of the Philco "mystery control" called by the company "the most revolutionary thing in radio design since the construction of the radio itself."

The "Mystery Control," a small box the size of a mantle clock and manipulated by Sayre M. Ramsdell, President of the Company, dialed various stations on a radio receiver with no apparent visible connection between the tuning control and the receiver, or no connection between the control and the house electrical system. By flicking a dial system similar to a telephone Mr. Ramsdell changed stations, raised or lowered the volume, and turned the set on and off.

The "mystery control" can operate from any room in a house within a radius of 100 feet of the receiver, provided there are no steel walls. It is also effective from a front porch or garden. As for shutting off a neighbor's radio that may be running too loud or too late, the remote control isn't effective that far. Only two sets in the line are equipped with this automatic device.

Executives merely smiled when asked how the device worked and mentioned "induction." Company employees were stationed at all sets equipped with the tuning device during the demonstration and not even outside dealers or service men were permitted to peak.

* * *

Television in August

The Radio Corporation of America, which in conjunction with its subsidiary, the National Broadcasting Company was planning to make the first public exhibition of television at the World's Fair in New York in 1939, has announced that it will set up a display in August for visitors to Radio City. The exhibit will not only be historical, but modern.

Wage-Hour Action Establishes New Social Landmark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—The outstanding landmark in social legislation passed by the Seventy-fifth Congress is the wage-hour bill, approved by the House yesterday, 290 to 89, and by the Senate without record vote. Far weaker in its final draft than its sponsors originally hoped, it nevertheless commits the United States to new and untried paths in putting into effect for the first time national minimum standards of wages and hours, and in establishing a whole new machinery for investigating the working conditions of industry, trade by trade.

In the final hours of debate, which came long after dinnertime last night, Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho stepped suddenly into the center of the picture in defense of the measure. Not only did he defend its constitutionality in the new and unprecedented invasion of State fields by the Federal Government, but he upheld its humanitarian purposes and criticized Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., head of General Motors, who recently charged the new bill would increase unemployment.

The other side of the debate was taken by Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia and other able conservatives. At about the same time much the same debate was raging in the House.

Modest Yearly Compensation

Both sides agreed that the 25 cents an hour provided by the bill for the first year is not particularly disturbing in itself, nor the 30 cents an hour the second year. The first figure works out at $10 for a 40-hour week, or $500 for a standard 50-week work-year. A 44-hour week is permitted for the first year under the bill, which would permit wages of $11 a week, or $550 a year.

Mr. Borah emphasized that after the first two years, the question of hourly wages would be turned over to the new industrial committees which might or might not raise the standard to the final 40 cents an hour, envisaged after seven years in most trades.

"What does 25 cents an hour mean?" Mr. Borah asked. "It means $11 a week. What does $11 a week mean in the way of maintaining a family? Think of the shacks in which they must live, of the meager clothes, of the poor food, the possibility of sickness overtaking them. What have they to live on? Eleven dollars a week, to pay all these bills.

"This wage strikes at the very life, certainly the health and morals of the citizen.

"This Government has the power and owes the supreme duty to see that those engaged in interstate commerce are protected against conditions which destroy health and well-being, against sweatshop and extortion, against the greed of those who have the power to lash them day after day to their task. What is a free government for if not to protect the weak against the wrongs and injustices of the strong?"

Differ on Constitutionality

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, flatly declared he considered the bill "manifestly unconstitutional," but Mr. Borah contradicted him.

"Certainly there must be some power under this Government to protect the man who is called upon to work for 12 or 15 or 16 cents an hour," he exclaimed. "Certainly there is a power somewhere, and it will be conceded that the States cannot go into interstate commerce and fix the wage. If there is no power, then the Constitution has failed to supply the means by which to protect the lives and the health and the well-being of the citizens of this country."

Mr. Borah quoted Mr. Sloan as saying that paying workingmen 25 cents an hour would lead to unemployment, to the disturbance of business, and that putting a ceiling of 44 hours would hasten the process. He retorted that financial and industrial leaders were very able in their own lines—"but there is one thing sadly wanting in their philosophy—the humanitarian side of the question. Mr. Sloan, who enjoys a salary of several hundred thousand dollars a year, who enjoys a large income above his salary, thinks 25 cents an hour may disturb business. My opinion is that these vast salaries are far more calculated to disturb the whole economic situation."

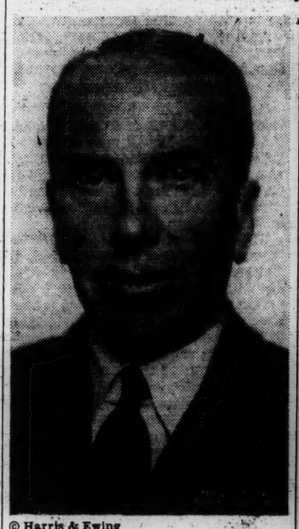
Mr. Borah wound up in saying the minimum wages provided were very small.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Czechs Acclaim Their President

Dr. Eduard Beneš (right) acknowledges the cheers of the 120,000 persons who marched through Prague in celebration of the anniversary of the Social Democrat movement among the Czechs and Slovaks. The parade was a feature of the two-day Congress of the Social Democrat Party.



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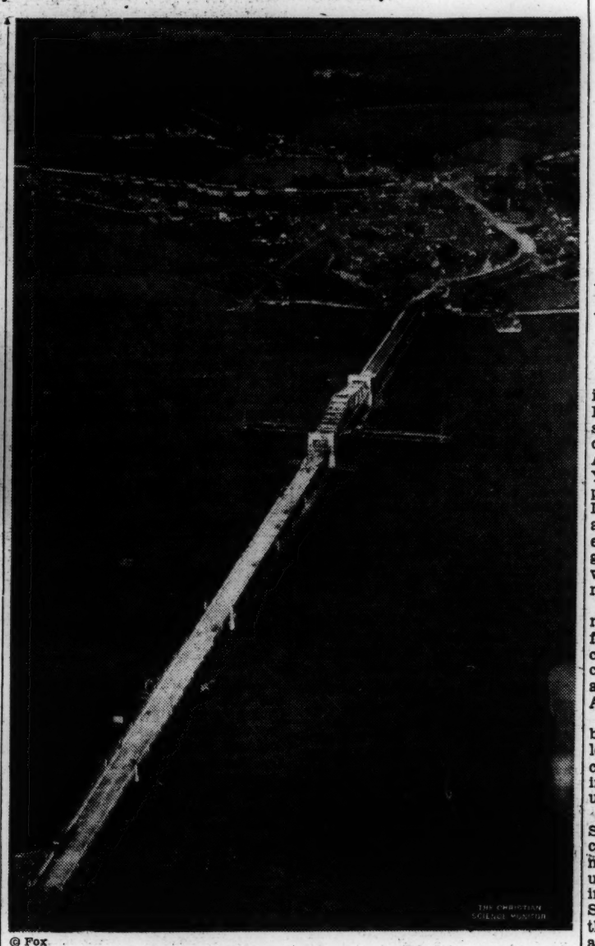
Frederick A. Sterling

This career diplomat, whose latest service has been in Estonia and Latvia, has been nominated as United States Minister to Sweden.



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Forth Bridge Aids Motorists

This important link in Scotland's highway system has a 3,600-ton, 100-yard-long swing span, one of the greatest in Europe. The bridge saves 10 miles of travel on the road to Kincardine-on-Forth. The Empire Exposition at Glasgow has drawn thousands of new tourists to Scotland.

Wide World

Minting Silver Dollars for China

Chinese mints at Shanghai and Tientsin being no longer available, the United States has been called upon to help out. The picture shows Peter J. Haggerty, Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, inspecting coins that have been washed and stamped, en route to the pressing room.

More Optimism Would End Slump, Lord Stamp Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—A more cheerful view of current problems would encourage a victory over the business depression, in the opinion of Lord Stamp, economist and new Baron of Shortlands, who was elevated to the peerage last week and is in the United States to arrange an American tour next year of the "Coronation Scot," crack British express train operated by the London, Midland & Scottish Railway.

"The depression can be overcome, but I do not mean by ballyhoo," Lord Stamp said June 13 at the 1939 New York World's Fair site, where the streamlined L. M. & S. train will be exhibited. "By taking a more cheerful view, I believe we can bring it to an end."

Progress on the forthcoming New York exposition was evidence of the ground that could be covered under conditions that were scarcely ideal, Lord Stamp held. It should stimulate others to pull ahead in spite of obstructions, he continued, emphasizing that the remedy lay in constructive action.

"We are running the risk of letting politics get on top of us and on top of our business," he continued, emphasizing that the remedy lay in constructive activity.

"If a railway engine breaks down, the engineer can't accomplish anything by getting out of his cab and cursing," Lord Stamp declared. "He must get inside and overhaul it."

Nevertheless, he saw hazards in the tendency toward progressive taxation as country after country resorts to levies as a means of redistributing wealth.

"If taxation becomes so heavy that profits disappear, it is obvious that business cannot continue," he said. "Business must have a surplus. There must be a margin of returns above costs."

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C. I. O. Chiefs Demand Vote Before Congress Adjourns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—John L. Lewis, flanked by three assistants—Thomas Kennedy Sidney Hillman, and Philip Murray—appeared at Speaker William B. Bankhead's office unexpectedly on the stroke of 11 this morning, to demand a vote on the bill to amend the Walsh-Healey Government contracts law, and to add the only thing lacking in making this one of the most spectacular wind-ups in the history of Congress.

Meanwhile in the Senate an unexpected filibuster on the conference report on the $375,000,000 flood control bill, involving the whole vexed question of States Rights, kept the body in session till 12:32 this morning, and started off hotly again today, as soon as enough sleepy Senators had arrived to get the session started, originally scheduled for 10 a. m.

To get a perspective of the situation, as Mr. Lewis and his three major C. I. O. assistants appeared at the threshold of one legislative chamber, while opponents of the flood control bill renewed their threat to adjournment at the other, here is the way the calendar stood, with the record of congressional action down to that time:

Senate

Passed wage hour bill.

Approved, with minor changes the $3,700,000,000 recovery relief bill.

Passed the bill putting first, second and third class postmasters under civil service.

House

Passed wage hour bill.

Passed resolutions calling for $500,000 investigation of monopoly; the merchant marine, and the Alaskan fishery situation.

Passed flood control bill.

Rules committee rejected C. I. O. demand for Walsh-Healey amendments.

Killed radio investigation, 234 to 101.

Junked RFC railway loans bill.

Passed a $2,000,000 Army bill for experimenting with autogiro.

Passed President's proposal for Congressional study of phosphates.

Thus President Roosevelt's three major proposals, the wage-hour bill, the relief-recovery bill, and the monopoly investigation received approval, although the latter two require final action. In approving the recovery measure the Senate returned it to the House for agreement on four clarifying amendments.

Long-Range View

Mr. Lewis' militant strategy in appearing once more on Capitol Hill to press for the amended Walsh-Healey bills was evidently built on long-range considerations, which outweighed the prospect of a humiliating immediate defeat.

It was pointed out that C. I. O. strategists have tended in the direction of an independent Labor Party, and that the very defeat of the Walsh-Healey measure and the flouting of Mr. Lewis, will serve as a later argument for the need of political action. Accordingly, Mr. Lewis' dramatic reappearance with his three principal aides was set down as a battle for something more than the immediate bill. If their bill passes, the C. I. O. prestige will be enhanced by the spectacular success. If their plea is flouted, then the group will charge that the House conservatives refused to let the membership vote on a bill which had already passed the Senate, and which would amend a law already in force to prevent the Federal Government making contracts with business firms which fail to meet minimum wage and hour requirements.

Either way the C. I. O. leaders obviously believed they were creating a dramatic issue, and focusing attention on a program that could be "sold" to the working man.

N. Y. Insurance Inquiry Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—A State investigation of the Pay-roll Audit Division of the New York State Insurance Fund was set in motion today with Bernard Botein, a Former Assistant District Attorney of New York County, in charge by appointment of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. The action is premised on alleged cases of collusion between employers and officials of the organization formed in 1914 to underwrite Workmen's Compensation at net cost.

Governor Lehman's letter announcing selection of Mr. Botein for the confidential survey stressed current rumors "of possible fraud or corruption in the conduct of the administration of the Pay-roll Audit."

Charges were based on the possibility some employers had made illegal arrangements to cut down the cost of the insurance by not reporting the full amount of the pay rolls, upon which premiums are based.

Meanwhile, Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner, disclosed that irregularities in the administration of the fund had been uncovered by the Bureau of Criminal Investigation of the New York State Police. He could not estimate the loss to the Fund, which has an annual premium income of more than $24,000,000 covering workmen's compensation, but said it had been reported to be as high as $1,000,000.

As Assistant District Attorney in charge of investigating New York accident frauds, Mr. Botein had wide experience in solving difficult problems in the insurance field. His work in uncovering fraudulent claims against insurance companies is credited with having been responsible for recent rate reductions affecting automobile owners.

Senators Called; Few Respond

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—Only three Senators were in the Chamber today when Vice-President Garner pounded his gavel at 10 a. m. after a session that ended in the wee small hours this morning.

They were Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky; Senator John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana, and Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Montana.

All three Senators were on the floor when the Senate adjourned at 12:32 this morning, but Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas had taken the presiding officer's chair so Mr. Garner could observe his early-to-bed rule.

When Mr. Garner ordered the quorum bell rung a few minutes after 10 he was able to corral 53 Senators.

The House stayed in session until 11:53 last night and met at noon as usual today.

Yesterday's 255 page Congressional Record was not available for breakfast-table reading this morning, but the Government Printing Office had it at the Senators' doors shortly after 10 o'clock.

Trapped Man, Son Rescued

ASHLAND, Pa., June 15 (AP)—A father and son, trapped in a makeshift mine since early Monday, were brought out today by rescuers. Both Peter Shinskowsky, of Shenandoah, and Peter, Jr., appeared to be in good condition.

Lindbergh's Place Guarded in France

ST. BRIEUC, France, June 15 (AP)—Because of threatening letters to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from the United States, French police today guarded a 20-mile stretch of the twisting Brittany coast of Northern France to safeguard the famous flier.

Police said Colonel Lindbergh had received letters from persons believing Bruno Hauptmann innocent of the slaying of Colonel Lindbergh's first son March 1, 1932, and holding the flier partly responsible for Hauptmann's execution April 3, 1936.

New Fire-Fighting Radio

A new method of radio fire communication used by the United States Forest Service now mounts the apparatus on trucks and cars and employs regular shortwave frequencies instead of ultra-high frequencies.

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Ancient Grandeur in Guatemala and Mexico

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Meet Central America

Last of Three Daily Articles Completing 20,000-Mile Flight Around Latin America

Guatemala and Mexico, closest among nations of the southern continent to the United States, offer the most accessible region for a quick and fairly representative view of Latin America.

Guatemala City is a mere 550 miles in a straight line from Miami and New Orleans, and only 450 miles from Brownsville, Texas, where Braniff Airways focuses the major air lines of the United States to connect with the western division of Pan American Airways' international service.

By air, even Santiago in Chile and the southern lake district are no farther from New York than San Francisco was a few years ago. In Guatemala, although there is no rail connection with the United States and no highway connection, we feel almost home.

Anyone starting a trip to South America could enter an American Airlines ship in Boston or New York late one afternoon, have luncheon in Mexico City the next noon, and be with us in Guatemala City by 5:35 p. m.

Indians Honored

Such a visitor would find himself in a country that honors its Indians and encourages them to retain their own ways.

See that group hurrying through the main street of the city, huge baskets poised on coils of braided black hair. Their copper-hued faces are animated and refined, serious yet capable of quick smiles.

In stature the native Guatemalans are small. The women sit on their heels for hours, as do the Japanese. This gives their rapid, trotting stride a crouching effect, but grace is added by the custom of carrying everything on the head.

Some of the men carry heavy loads on their backs, using the forehead band of leather, so frequently seen—and often a symbol of economic bondage—in the mountains of South America.

In central Guatemala we are on the borders of the Mayan country, stretching through Guatemala's northern lowlands into Mexico. Just as in the highlands of South America we met with traces of indigenous cultures that dimly hint the glories of the Incas, so here there are vivid survivals of Mayan traditions, and of the conquering Aztecs.

Mayan Dialect

The strange language we frequently hear is a Mayan dialect. A Guatemalan acquaintance can speak it, for he is preparing a grammar of it. As we walk down the street we overtake an Indian, and my friend speaks in the dialect:

"What is that you have there?"

Delighted to find a white man able to speak his language, the Cargador, one of those who carry heavy loads, replies that he is returning home with the forehead band of leather and ropes in his hand.

How old the patterns of native fabrics are, no one knows positively. There are hundreds of weaves. Each section of the country has its own colors and designs—birds, running men, lines, bands, and arrows in bold yellows, blacks, and reds, or in embroidery and white cotton weaves. The most characteristic tone is a rich wool blend of many colors, with no one color predominating in a design which is often similar to herringbone.

Yet diversity is the rule. An expert can at once tell the town of an Indian by his dress.

The setting for this industrious native race is a land of lakes and peaks, of volcanoes on an inland plateau. Most of the population of Guatemala, native and European, has gravitated inland to the cool heights, out of the northern jungles, and away from the ocean lowlands. This is a trend that runs through Central America, following the contour of the land.

From Guatemala City with its fine hotels and theaters, its Governmental buildings being erected on a cash basis, and its native markets where products from every tribe may be seen in brilliant contrast, we push out into the country itself.

Antigua, ancient seat of the Spanish Captains General, is our first goal. We have heard about its massive ruins, thrown down in the eighteenth century by earthquakes, and the Church of La Merced, intact with its pillars of wreathed terra cotta.

On the way we pass through Mixco, and come to community washing places where dozens of women work and exchange the day's small talk. See that earthen jar of weathered brick color being held under the waterspout. Now it is lifted by two side handles to the head of a slender girl who glides down the path and into the door of a building obviously left over from Spanish times. The Oriental outlines of the water jar, and the grace of its bearer, evoke thoughts of the Near East, or even of ancient Greece.

Two Volcanoes

Antigua beneath its two volcanoes—Agua and Fuego, or Water and Fire—rolls back the calendar to Colonial times. Here is the colonnaded residence of the Captains General. Antigua once ruled all of Central America, apart from Mexico, in the name of the Kings of Spain.

Domes and arches so vast it seems this must have been a city of Roman proportions still hint the past in shattered grandeur.

In the splendidly preserved courtyard of the University of San Carlos, founded in 1675, no sign of the present breaks its Colonial charm. An inscription on the wall beside the arched entrance says that from this university "Culture radiated to all the Realm of Goathemala," meaning all Central America.

Yet in the central plaza the present merges—boy bootblacks keen for a patron; a black-suited gentleman of Spanish type resting on the stone bench beneath a pepper tree where breezes cut the noonday heat; three Indians sitting beside the pool with its fountains, then shouldering their burdens and shuffling away; the honk of a passing motorbus.

Blue Cellophane Surface

Antigua represents the best in Spanish Guatemala; but for the most picturesque Indian country we must turn toward the higher mountains. There is sightseeing for many a week if you can spare the time. Lake Atitlan mirrors a volcano where red-skirted Indian women come down for water. Chichicastenango repeats the twice-a-week cycle of its renowned market; Tecpam; Chimaltenango; Quetzaltenango; San Ildefonso; Cobán—names of allure promising more unspoiled native culture the farther you press inland.

But Mexico calls, and we sail past the sharp cone of Fuego at Antigua a few minutes after we have taken off. There below is the blue cellophane surface of Atitlan. By air we span in moments the hours of journeying on mountain roads. Then the mountains are behind, the coastal banana plantations slip by, and we follow the Pacific until ready to plunge inland again for the climb to Mexico's lofty valley, ancient home of the Aztecs.

From the north, Mexico is likely to give the impression of aridity, of deserts, sombreros, a land spurred with cactus and ridden by bands of potential revolutionists. Approached from the south by air, Mexico presents tropical mountains, rising cleanly, range on range of deepest green.

We are opposite the Yucatan Peninsula, southern barrier of the Gulf of Mexico. The land narrows, then spreads to sweep northeast toward New Orleans, and northwest toward Lower California. We leave the shore and point straight toward Mexico City, spread in the valley of Anahuac 7,350 feet above the sea.

Solitary Volcano

Now the Mexico of barren mountains begins to show itself. But there are dense forests, too, as the country unfolds its changing panorama. At length we see Popocatepetl, volcano 17,880 feet high, solitary in a realm of upper magnitudes.

Then we pass Ixtaccihuatl (just in case you have mastered Copacabana and Tegucigalpa and Quetzaltenango and Popocatepetl). This is the "Sleeping Lady" mountain, so remarkable that no one would need to tell you the nickname. From either side of the long ridge, it is surmounted by a full-length figure that might be out of the fairy tales, her hair blown back from the white pillow, waiting for the awakening touch of Prince Charming.

This Mexican valley, the Steward reminds us, is drained by a canal started by the Aztecs and completed by the Spaniards. Its expanse is generally treeless, spreading an open glare beneath the rarefied sky. Mexico City from the air does not give the impression of a city of trees, yet when you enter its parks you see magnificent ones.

Horsemen Colorful

Mexico is generally referred to as the polar opposite of Argentina as regards the composition of its populace. Mexico shares the Spanish cultural heritage, but today is engaged in a peasant revolution with the intent of breaking not only the old aristocratic tradition, but the grip of foreign capital.

Our visit is during the oil controversy, and the city is tense.

Yet on a Sunday morning, see those horsemen ride across the broad parked avenue, Paseo de la Reforma. They ride as out of the past, erect in their saddles, white sombreros immaculate, bolero jackets with silver beads glinting on black velvet, long beaded trousers flaring over silver spurs. With them is a boy dressed exactly as they are, his legs barely spanning his horse's broad back.

They are Charros riding to meet others similarly dressed in Chapultepec Park, a few fine horsemen living again the past of Spanish grants and leisurely rancho days.

Mexico City, or more properly, Mexico, D. F., meaning Federal District, is the oldest city of the western hemisphere. A canal built by the Aztecs is still used to bring its vegetables each morning. Cortez found the city on an island in a shallow salt lake. The Aztecs conceived the idea of draining the valley, but had not carried the project through before Cortez conquered Montezuma.

Pre-Spanish Mexico

The Pre-Spanish Mexico, and even the Pre-Aztec Mexico, is close at hand. At Teotihuacan, only a short drive from the city, the story of Aztec and Toltec sun worship is told in steep stairways up the terraced temples, in plumed serpent carvings, in spacious courtyards, and pyramids. Once a year the Indians gather in feathered finery to dance and revive the ancient ways.

But trips must end, and after three months the bizarre thrill of seeing your own doorstep pulls harder than the lure of Aztec rituals. By air, once the time to leave for home has arrived, it is only a question of hours.

At Brownsville we meet the United States again, fly over the important connecting link of Braniff Airways along the surf-girt Gulf and then strike inland to Dallas. Oil flares illumine the night where Texas taps new fields; we change to an American Airlines sleeper ship, and the next noon we are in Boston.

The last stub of our 84-inch ticket disappears, and we are ready to start our second summer of the year, for winter passed us by in lands of the Southern Cross.

'Peddler's Pack'

Gendreau

Guatemala Indian Carrier

Setting Out on a 10-Mile Jaunt, Carrying His Stock of Ollas Lashed to a Cacaste

Britain Defaults Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15 — The British Government yesterday officially notified the State Department that it will default its $85,670,765.05 debt installment today.

The notes exchanged between the two Governments did not give any hint that Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, will have any quick debt settlement proposal in his pocket when he returns home this month to attend his son's graduation at Harvard College.

In a "You First, My Dear Gaston" type of exchange, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told the British Government when he presented the June 15 bill, "I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress."

To this Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador formally replied:

"I am directed to express the appreciation of His Majesty's Government of the assurance that the Government of the United States is fully disposed to discuss any proposals which His Majesty's Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness; and in return I am to reassure you that His Majesty's Government will be willing to reopen discussions on the subject whenever circumstances are such as to warrant, he hope that a satisfactory result might be reached."

The British debt is already $994,486,376.03 in default. Failure to pay the June 15 installment will increase the default over $1,000,000,000.

Other principal debtors have already notified the State Department of their intention to default on their June 15 bills.

Relief Inequalities Attacked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Public relief costs can be reduced 20 per cent if inequalities in allowances are corrected, according to Rex Thomson, County Superintendent of Charities. He made this statement in a recent talk on how his County Department now distributes annually more than $32,000,000 to all unemployable unemployed, exclusively under its care, among the County's 2,000,000 residents.

He attacked fixed-relief schedules of Federal and State agencies caring for employable unemployed which he said have resulted in larger payments to able single men on public works than it is possible to give to families in which disabilities have complicated the hardships consequent to unemployment.

"Our programs must point toward restoration of democratic principles in disbursing relief. Employables should not be encouraged to the attitude that they constitute a new type of aristocracy that can continue to exist permanently at the expense of their neighbors," held the administrative officer for more than half the County's total budget.

"I believe," he continued, "that by elimination of the fixed-schedule basis for relief payments, returning to the system of allocating public funds according to actual need, the relief costs of our nation would be reduced 20 per cent."

Superintendent Thomson concluded that "so long as the 'loafer' type is comfortable on relief because of overgenerous budget schedules, it must be expected that he will not desire to assert himself in seeking employment."

Women Seek Property Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—Improved property and political rights for women of California will be sought as the result of the nineteenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, held here.

Mrs. Anne F. Leidendeker of Los Angeles was elected President of the Federation, and Eunice C. Hennessy of Sacramento, Recording Secretary. The next convention will be held in Del Monte.

"Community property laws existing in the State of California are a source of confusion and litigation, and in many respects they deny to a woman an equal interest with her husband in property acquired after marriage," said a report submitted by a committee, of which Augusta Rosenberg, attorney, of Los Angeles, was chairman.

"Discussion has given way to ballyhoo and pressure politics in the determination of public affairs," Mrs. Mary T. Denman, National Legislative Chairman of the federated clubs, and former Pennsylvania legislator, told the 700 delegates. "We must insure an intelligent participation by women in the political activities of their various communities. We have a duty as business women to accept our share of this responsibility. To that end we must form our opinions of current topics only after we have obtained as much information as is possible."

Resolutions adopted will result in drafting of legislation for revision of the State's community property system, adoption of a permanent policy advocating an equal rights amendment to the State Constitution, and adoption of a policy to obtain equal representation for women with men on the County Central Committees of all political parties.

U. S. Arsenal Plan On Six-Month Basis

TROY, N. Y., June 15 (AP)—United States arsenals shortly will be required to manufacture enough materials, in advance, to equip an army for six months in event of war, Louis A. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, said yesterday.

"We have found that our arsenals, if equipped with the most modern material and fully staffed with competent workmen, can turn out only 10 per cent of the materials this country would require in a major emergency," he said. "The other 90 per cent must come from private business."

The Assistant Secretary said there was "always danger of war to a nation unprepared," pointing out that "China's 300,000,000 relied on a desire for peace instead of preparedness."

He came here to attend the graduation of his daughter, Lillian Maxwell Johnson, from Emma Willard School.

Mexican Soap Plant Under Workers' Bank

MEXICO, D. F., June 15 (AP)—One of the largest soap factories in Mexico has been placed under control of the National Workers' Bank, which was set up last year to help co-operatives manage expropriated industrial properties.

Although an official announcement last night did not say the factory, "La Esparanza" works at Durango, had been expropriated, it said the plant's "former owners," had been unable to reach an agreement with workers in the factory.

Postmasters 'In Dutch' If 'Dutch' Is Misused

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Postmasters who use the word "Dutch" incorrectly henceforth may find themselves in Dutch with Postmaster General Farley.

A departmental publication advised the postmasters yesterday that the Netherlands Government has requested that the Dutch East Indies, Dutch Guiana, and the Dutch West Indies be referred to as the Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curacao, respectively.

Mexican Cavalry Routs Rebel Bands

MEXICO, D. F., June 15 (AP)—The Defense Ministry announced that seven rebels and two soldiers were killed and about 10 men wounded in two clashes between Federal troops and outlaw bands in the State of Guanajuato on June 13.

A cavalry detachment under Col. Manuel Medina Chavez engaged 40 rebels near the highway between Dolores Hidalgo and San Luis de La Paz. The rebels were scattered and large quantities of arms and munitions captured.

Another detachment battled a band under Amador Mendoza in the Margarita Mountains for two hours.

Of All Things . . . !

Tractor Speedster Fined

REGINA, Saskatchewan (CP)—Trailed down Albert Street at 28 miles an hour by a mortor cycle constable, Earl E. Robinson, Regina District, had the distinction in police court of being the first man in Regina, possibly first in Canada, to be fined for speeding in a farm tractor.

His father, R. A. Robinson, farmer, appeared and entered a plea of guilty. The penalty was $4 and costs.

Robinson said the tractor was driven to Regina from St. Paul, Minn., passing along streets of such large cities as St. Paul and Winnipeg without police objecting to speed. He claimed the tractor had a normal speed in high gear of 30 miles an hour and had averaged 28 miles an hour on the trip.

Young America Talks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The telephone bill received at the R. E. Luten residence here carried the following perplexing charges:

"Call to Governor White, Jackson, Miss., 95 cents. Call to Governor Browning, Nashville, Tenn., 90 cents. Report charges call to White House, Washington, D. C."

Earl Luten, young son, called in for questioning by his parents, quickly cleared up the mystery. "I just wanted to talk with them," said Earl, explaining that while he did converse with the Governors, he was unsuccessful in his attempt to speak with the President.

One of Natures Oddities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Ore.—One of nature's oddities appeared out of the Pacific Ocean here recently.

An albino crab was brought into port by C. J. Hagglund, member of the crabbing fleet operating from this port. Pacific crabs, as they appear naturally possess a purplish hue, tinged with green. There are variations in color shades of the western crabs depending on the section of the coast waters from which they are taken.

Fishermen from this territory who have caught millions of the shelled delicacy in the years past declare they have never seen an albino, nor have they seen one even with a very light hue.

Face Lifting in Reverse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—One hundred and fifty thousand tons of limestone was shot down in a single blast at the Boxley Quarry Corporation's plant at Pounding Mill, Va., recently, 70,000 pounds of explosives having been used.

There were 28 holes ranging from 75 to 220 feet deep, and when the explosion "let go" the great stone face of the quarry was thrown into the working pit, bringing down sufficient material to keep the plant in operation another year.

Toys Circulate Like Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A free, toy-lending library with toys furnished by department stores and maintained by WPA craftsmen, went into "circulation" here recently, with Mrs. L. L. DeLoach of Atlanta, librarian, and Miss Lula McMichael of Atlanta, Supervisor.

The only requirement of the library is that a child's parents must fill out an application card and be responsible for reasonable care of the toy.

Horse Thieves Scarce

LIBERTY, N. Y., June 15 (AP)—Twenty-five years is a long time without a single horse thief to chase. So the Liberty Horse Thief Detecting Society wants to disband. The President, Horace J. Severance, recalled that back in 1909 the members set out to recover a team and a buckboard. The horses were never found. The buckboard turned up two years later in a Paterson, N. J., blacksmith shop, he added.

Steagall Nominated To Congress Again

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 15 (AP)—Representative Henry B. Steagall, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, won renomination in a third Congressional district run-over primary yesterday.

Representative Steagall defeated J. Hubert Farmer, a newcomer in Alabama politics, 15,425 votes to 11,325 on unofficial returns from 226 of the district's 240 boxes.

Canada Notes Building Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Increasing activity has been noted in Dominion building and engineering trades. Contracts in May for Canada totaled $18,590,000, a subsantial increase over April, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of this City. Ontario led the provinces for the month with $7,959,600, followed by Quebec with $6,175,100, Nova Scotia, $1,487,200, and British Columbia, $1,045,900.

Residential work covered 2,634 projects at a cost of $7,722,400 as compared with $6,460,400 for 2,070 awards in May, 1937. Commercial buildings increased from 649 jobs costing $5,044,000 in May, 1937, to 731 costing $5,404,000 in May, 1938.

Contracts awarded in Toronto and suburbs amounted to $3,354,300 for the month and $8,744,000 for the year to date. Total awards for the month in Montreal were $2,618,500 and for the year to date $6,143,300.

A dredging contract in the St. Lawrence River was among the larger contracts for the month, the cost being $1,000,000; paving in Nova Scotia will cost $700,000; additions to a Montreal refinery, $500,000, and two bridges there another $500,000.

Editor Says Democracy Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Although there are disruptive elements presumably the direct result of depression, democracy is capable under wise leadership of meeting and solving its weaknesses and correcting its inequalities, H. E. Rice, editor of the Forester, Huntsville, told the tenth annual convention of the Ontario-Quebec division of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association. He urged weekly newspaper editors to increase their responsibility in steadying public thought and directing public action along safe and sane lines.

George W. James, Bowmanville Statesman, President of the C. W. N. A., was awarded the Pearce Trophy for the best editorial page in an Ontario or Quebec weekly. The next highest paper was the the Collingwood Enterprise-Bulletin, and third the Northern News, Kirkland Lake.

In his tribute to weekly editors for their service to their own communities and the Country as a whole, Mr. James mentioned Hugh Templin of the Fergus News-Record for his activity in promoting the conservation of the Grand Valley; Sam Currie of the Tweed News for a recent 32-page edition on the anniversary of his paper; Sam Farmer of the Port Perry Star for a recent article on the rural church, and David Williams of the Collingwood Enterprise-Bulletin, who was described as the "dean of journalism in Canada."

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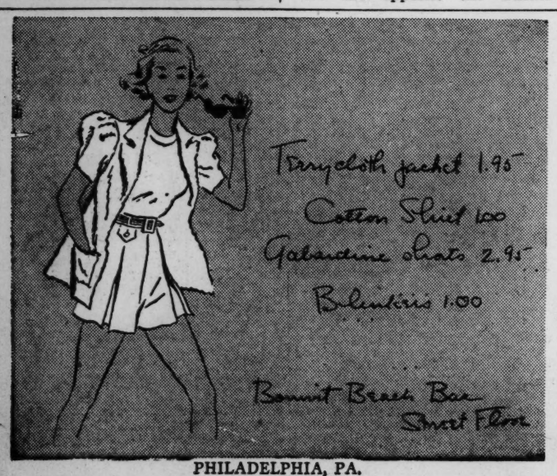

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China Developing Bulwark In 'Wild West' of Szechwan

(Continued from Page 1)

corps, which will enlist five brigades of men. These are to serve in uncultivated districts on the Sikang-Yunnan border.

While the primary purpose of the work will be the production of food, the men will serve as reservoirs for military man-power if required. A special land reclamation and development bureau will administer the work under leadership of Gen. Chang Sze-ko.

The plan is more or less a reversal of what was formerly done in North China, particularly Suiyuan Province, by the "Christian General" Feng Yu-hsiang, who employed his Army in periods of peace for the construction of roads, dikes, and other public enterprises. On one occasion General Feng, who is now in Hankow, as a member of the Supreme Military Council, built a road north from Peiping and then suddenly marched his men south along the road to execute a coup d'état which caught his superior Wu Pei-fu, out of town and down the railway engaging the forces of Chang Tso-lin. This was the stroke which put Marshal Wu out of China's military picture, but ordinarily General Feng's activities were of a less Machiavellian description and designed to ease the lot of the farmers.

Strategy in various parts of the country has been designed likewise to make the peasants feel friendly toward the soldiers, and to render mutual services when possible. Dr. Sun Yat-sen had the theory of a huge labor army for development of uncultivated territories, and the Szechwan plan is very much along lines laid down in Dr. Sun's writings.

Academic Immigration

Culturally, the Japanese occupation of Peiping, Shanghai, Nanking, and many other centers of education has driven a number of universities inland to Szechwan. Chengtu, ancient capital of the Province, is a center of the academic immigration.

Within the walls of its Imperial City, Chengtu houses the National Szechwan University, as well as a College of Fine Arts and several other schools of specialized kind.

Chengtu is less than 250 miles inland from Chungking, the capital of Szechwan, which became one of China's new capitals when Nanking had to be abandoned. The inrush of officials and of refugees has doubled Chengtu's population from its former peacetime average of a half a million.

[Thousands of Chinese youth from the coastal towns have sought refuge in Chengtu, according to an Associated Press account. Several of the nation's leading universities have moved to Chengtu, including the Kwang Hua University of Shanghai, the University of Nanking, Ginling College for Women, also from Nanking, and Cheloo University of Tsinan in Shantung Province.]

The foreign population of Chengtu is given as less than 500, including 350 American and British missionaries, businessmen, and Government advisers.

The West China Union University is located in the native city of Chengtu, within the outer walls. It is the largest missionary institution in southwest China. The United Church Mission of Canada operates it.

Timely Cleanup

This Wild West area of China, once a happy hunting ground for avaricious feudal warlords, underwent a cleanup process several years ago. That probably was the crucial period for Szechwan. Had things gone on in the old ruts, the hostilities with Japan would have found this rich hinterland in no condition to take its appointed part as center of a unified defense. The changes which were then started were probably enough, however, to tide Szechwan through far worse tests than the crises recently reported.

That Szechwan is important and perhaps vital to continuation of the war is beyond question. With the recent passing of Gen. Liu Hsiang, former chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Government, the National Government approved a three-year reconstruction plan.

Commenting editorially upon this plan, the Shanghai newspaper Standard points out that as Shensi is gateway to the Northwest, so Szechwan is to the Southwest, and that the latter is richer of the two. The paper declares that the Government, in instituting reforms in Szechwan, will have the fullest support of the Chinese nation.

"A small group of people in Szechwan may have been misled by the propaganda of agitators to oppose the Government's plan of a political housecleaning in the province," the Standard goes on, "but there can be no doubt as to where the majority stand on the matter. Let these latter come out strongly for the Central authorities and defeat the selfish designs of the exponents of 'Szechwan for the Szechwanese' by a movement aiming at 'China for the Chinese.'"

Three-Point Program

In similar vein the Ta Kung Pao, liberal organ at Hankow, points out that though Szechwan is rich in natural resources its poor communications kept the Province isolated in past years so that there was little development, and this paper suggests three points:

1. The local or provincial attitude must be eliminated, and with Szechwan regarded as only a part of the united nation it must be made the base of operations for revival of the entire nation.
2. Special attention must be paid to cultural and educational development of the Province. Leaders are now concentrated in Szechwan so this gives an unexcelled opportunity.
3. Szechwan is famous for natural resources and to develop national defense, the mines must be opened and agricultural production strengthened while at the same time factories are built for industrial growth. Capital must be provided to these ends.

Control Accepted

Without a doubt, Japan would like to see disunity spread in Szechwan as has been openly the case in Canton, where it is part of the Japanese program to promote a "breaking-off" movement designed to sever relations with the National Government at no military cost to Dai Nippon. But despite the presence of the old factors which in another day would inevitably have spelled success to the forces of disruption, things do not seem to be working out that way now, but rather to the contrary. In its recently discovered national spirit, born in large degree of the desire to remain an independent nation rather than become a Japanese protectorate, China appears to be learning with rapidity. Thus even turbulent Szechwan and the traditionally fiery South are willing to take orders from a Central Chinese authority, lest they find their orders coming out of Tokyo.

Hankow's latest compromise with local Szechwan leaders evidently represents something of a triumph for the clique which has long held Szechwan in a tight grip and squeezed the Province considerably harder than was wholesome. But nowadays the Generalissimo counts himself lucky if he can maintain his United Front and avoid setting up an Opposition. By such interpretation he is well off to get the Szechwan difference simmered down to manageable proportions.

In Szechwan as elsewhere through the National Government organization, it appears that changes must come by reform rather than revolution—a state of affairs annoying to many of the more strenuously inclined, but one which the Generalissimo finds on the whole congenial to his own temper. At any rate it meets the pragmatic test of whether Chinese long-term resistance can be maintained against Japan.

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Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

Relations to study the matter and report at the next session of Congress its recommendations as to what action may be taken by Congress tending toward the cessation of the practice of bombing civilian populations."

Action Uncertain

Not even Senator Pittman would predict, however, whether he would be able to get Senatorial endorsement for his resolution in these final hours of Congress when a melee of last-minute legislation and conference reports has swamped the upper Chamber.

The Pittman resolution has already stirred up considerable controversy in the Foreign Relations Committee which studied it yesterday. Opponents of the measure question whether such a move might not be construed by foreign governments as a willingness on the part of the United States to take part in international action to combat civilian bombings.

Echoes of the indignation and concern many Americans are feeling over the part this country's manufacturers have played in the Chinese bombings were also heard in the House where Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, called for enforcement of the Neutrality Law or passage of his resolution for a complete embargo on munitions in peacetime as well as in war, and Representative Robert F. Rich (R) of Pennsylvania, presented demands of 124 peace groups that an embargo be placed on ammunition and arms to Japan.

Called Hypocritical

"It is hypocritical to denounce the use of airplanes to bomb Chinese or Spanish cities as long as we continue to sell them to warring nations," Representative Fish told the House.

"It seems to me the easiest way to dispose of this issue," he said, "is to either enforce the Neutrality Act or pass the resolution I have on the clerk's desk prohibiting the sale of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in time of peace as well as in time of war. This would automatically stop the sale of airplanes for war purposes."

Representative Rich quotes a letter "from an American who has seen the horrors of war in China at first hand, declaring that 'every American who is aware of the facts is at once horrified at the Japanese bombing of open cities and ashamed of America's part in selling Japan three quarters of the oil, one third of the steel, and over $1,000,000 a month recently of aviation material for carrying on this barbaric campaign.'"

The letter requested the President and State Department to prohibit shipment of war materials to Japan, predicting that in such event "the war will stop within six months."

And Now a Silo for Silver

Wide World

New United States Silver Depository at West Point

In Upper Picture Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, Is Shown Examining the 15-Ton Safe Door Entrance During Her Inspection Tour on June 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N .Y., June 15—The $528,000 concrete warehouse the Treasury Department has built on the United States Military Academy reservation here is now almost completed, and will be opened about July 1. The Government plans to move a billion dollars' worth of silver to its 23 vaults. One hundred thousand bars, each weighing from 70 to 80 pounds, can be placed in one of these vaults.

The vault is 252 feet long, 166 feet wide, and 22 feet high. Its side walls are thick double layers of concrete. A shipment of 70,000 tons of silver is scheduled to start to the depository this month from Government vaults in San Francisco, Denver, and Philadelphia.

French

(Continued from Page 1)

airplanes are counted by the thousands, ships and submarines are multiplying, and on land the importance of the automobile, tank, and motorcycle is increasing. Taking the German motorized units as examples, he points out that an armored car division includes a minimum of 1,800 vehicles, even in peacetime. An ordinary motorized division in wartime would total at least 2,200 cars, and an infantry division would in wartime requisition about 1,800 automobiles for transportation and supply purposes.

Listing the seven nations which produce more than 99 per cent of the world's automobiles, General Serrigny indicates that in 1937 the United States manufactured two thirds of all cars and trucks made, while France, Britain, Germany, and Italy combined produce only 14 per cent! General Serrigny computed the world production of automobiles in 1937 on a slightly different basis than some current compilations. His figures were:

United States	4,810,000
Britain	508,000
Germany	345,000
France (including foreign cars assembled in France)	207,000
Soviet Russia	200,000
Italy	77,000
Canada	207,000

Taking the figures for trucks alone, the same conclusions hold good, since the United States turns out 70 per cent of the total production, as against a bare 17 per cent for Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.

Would Seek U. S. Aid

"Thus one can appreciate how heavily America would weigh in the balance, not only at the beginning of mobilization but during the whole of a war; and one can see, furthermore, how diligently we should seek her support, or at least her benevolent neutrality," General Serrigny writes.

This is all the more true, he declares, because the United States not only leads in motorcar production, but possesses the necessary petroleum and refined oil products indispensable to a modern motorized defense system.

According to General Serrigny's figures, America produces three quarters of the world's petroleum, whereas no European country—except Russia and Rumania—has any considerable supply available in its own territory. Thus, he says, Russia produces 28,500,000 tons of oil annually, Rumania 8,700,000 tons, Germany, including Austria, 485,000 tons, Poland 510,000 tons, and France 80,000 tons.

In time of war, he continues, Germany would need at least 12,000,000 tons of oil annually—including in this term gasoline, grease, fuel oil, and diesel oil—while France would need about the same quantity and Britain about 30,000,000 tons. This is more than three times the peacetime consumption for England, and more than twice the peacetime consumption in the case of France and Germany.

Summarizing his calculations, General Serrigny estimates that in case of war the European countries would need between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 tons of petroleum more than they produce. If Japan be included, the amount would, he estimates, reach nearly 80,000,000 tons annually.

Existing reserves, he says, would solve the problem for a few months; after that, the question would boil down to which countries could obtain the necessary supplies from the United States. Here Great Britain asserts its supremacy with a fleet of 454 oil tankers as against 140 only for France, Germany, and Italy combined. America has 394 tankers, and Norway an unusually large fleet of 250.

Japanese Bomb Changchow; Resume Attacks on Canton

HONG KONG, June 15 (AP)—Two hundred Chinese civilians were killed Sunday in a bombing raid by 40 Japanese planes at Changchow, Fukien Province, Chinese officials said today.

Shattered communications with the Fukien Province city, 30 miles west of Amoy on the coast north of here, veiled the news until today.

The raiders encountered only "feeble" resistance from Chinese anti-aircraft batteries, accounts of the bombing said.

Japanese resumed their daylight air raids on Canton, Kwantung Province metropolis, today. Twelve raiding planes appeared over the city intermittently through the morning, attacking Government building in the heart of the city and railroad stations.

These have been the objectives of previous raids and since the areas have been evacuated, fatalities were small.

There was no opposition from Chinese planes or anti-aircraft batteries.

Japanese air raiders also struck deeper into South China with a bombing attack on Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi Province, west of Canton.

Ten bombers participated in the raid last Tuesday, the first in the Province.

Chinese said bombs on the outskirts of the city were ineffective.

The continued air attacks on Canton were made as 145 South China educators, in an appeal to an unofficial British Anti-Aggression Committee, said 1,000 bombs since May 28 had killed an estimated 7,000 persons there.

The appeal, directed to Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, asked for aid in preventing further bombings.

Armies Flee From Flood

SHANGHAI, June 15 (AP)—Both Chinese and Japanese armies were fleeing today before a Yellow River flood.

Spilling through immense breaches in the river dikes between Chengchow and Kaifeng, the flood waters rolled for miles across the flat plains of Honan Province, recognizing no man-made barriers and carrying disaster to millions of Chinese peasants as well as to armies.

Japanese war dispatches said fully 300,000 Chinese civilians had been made homeless and estimated that 150,000 civilians had drowned.

Although some reports were regarded as highly exaggerated, there no longer was doubt that property damage and fatalities were widespread.

Japanese troops were turning from war to rescues, participating in building rafts in an effort to save peasants stranded on high ground and housetops.

Flowing over the east-west Lung Hai railway, in some places at a depth of five feet, the waters interposed a complete barrier to a Japanese advance upon Chengchow and to their push further south toward the vital north-south Peiping-Hankow line.

For the moment, Faifeng, to which Japanese troops had been forced to retreat, was declared to be safe, though surrounded by high water. Kaifeng is 43 miles east of Chengchow.

Japanese military spokesmen offered no information on exact whereabouts of their troops in the flood area although it was assumed most of them, with motorized equipment, would be able to avoid the main course of the flood.

Foreign missionaries at Kaifeng were making efforts to organize Chinese farmers and civilians in combatting the waters. Relief workers said the flood perhaps would bring a problem as great as that caused by the war.

An estimated 30,000,000 refugees already were streaming westward from war-demolished homes before water forced out other thousands from scores of villages.

About 350 miles south of the flood area Japanese continued to drive up the Yangtze River toward Hankow.

Japanese warships slowly forged up the river toward Matowchen, 35 miles upstream, where Chinese have thrown the first boom across the river.

At Kiukiang the U. S. Gunboat Monocacy stood by to protect American interests despite Japanese warnings to third powers to remove their ships from the area newly-declared a war zone.

At Hong Kong the Chinese officially claimed two Chinese bombers had sunk two Japanese warships near Anking Monday and severely battered two others in a surprise air raid.

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—Japan's Ambassador to Great Britain, Shigeru Yoshida, yesterday declared Japanese air raids on Canton, resulting in an estimated 7,000 casualties, were carried out to "demoralize the Chinese people."

Penal Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

tures, a weekly newspaper, provision for outdoor exercises, indoor games.

The commission opposed radio installation with loudspeakers, but found no objection to earphone attachments providing the prisoners were not asked to contribute to the cost.

Only a small proportion of the prison population was found to be receiving educational instructions. Teachers were improperly chosen, schoolrooms ill-equipped, poorly lighted and ventilated. The whole educational system was found to be in need of revision.

Censorship of books and magazines was found too severe and sometime absurd.

There should be provision for the payment of fines on the installment plan.

The sale of firearms should be restricted drastically.

The Commission recommended against the provision of minimum penalties.

Where a man has been exonerated, the judge should have power to order destruction of photographic and fingerprint evidence.

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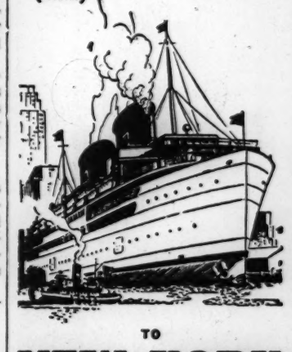
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Floral Patchwork Of Peking

NO MATTER how well one knows the parks of the palaces and temples in Peking—no matter how often one may have gone to see them—there are always new and delightful discoveries to be made within them. For, even if a resident were to spend his full time in visiting them, it would be impossible for him to make the rounds of them all within a given week or two in which a certain famous shrub or flower might be in bloom. Lilac time, for instance, is at its best for only a week—less, perhaps, if one of the frequent spring windstorms blows, after the lavender and white flowers have unfolded. The wistaria, following afterward, is in its prime for about the same length of time. And in every splendid place, the same blooms are to be found in a different aspect—ancient, picturesque and charming.

Greedily, the enthusiast might like to see each of the many classically beautiful places during every stage of its complex cycle—through the periods of plum and apricot blossoms, of budding willows, of flowering peach and cherry, of yellow forsythia and pink *yüeh-mei* shrubs, of the great lilacs, the apple and pear blossoms, the wistaria, the little yellow roses, the huge peonies, the white fragrant acacia, the rosy mimosa, through the magnificence of the midsummer lotus and on until the final feathery chrysanthemums and bright leaves of the autumn. But obviously it is impossible to be everywhere at once. So he must content himself with going to each lovely spot in rotation, piecing together his glimpses of them all—year after year, flowering-time after flowering-time—until he can make a floral patchwork of the whole range in his mind.

* * *

IN DIFFERENT WEATHER, in different seasons—the cloistered gardens of Peking are never the same. Even if they were, one would come upon them now and again as fresh delights. For one thing, there are so many of them. Each of the famous old parks is a complex rectangle, packed with numerous courtyards, and courts-within-courts, with cleverly landscaped gardens, and gardens-within-gardens, with bright-roofed buildings, pavilions, marble bridges and terraces, rockeries and hillocks, shady groves, and ornamental waters—from artificial lakes to delicate pools. No casual tourist can hope to know them all.

As to those foreigners who live in Peking, many of them seldom go to the palaces and temples. Some go occasionally. A very few go often. And even for this latter group, the choice of places to explore and re-explore is so varied that, making the circuit of the principal beauty spots over a period of a few weeks or a few months, there are always parts of the ground left unvisited on each trip—to be included, as one promises oneself, on the next.

In our own experience, it was several years before we felt that we knew even the most famous palace and temple compounds really well. And now, whenever we go back to revisit them, we are always aware of many little things which we had never noticed before—either because the exact time of season or the light and shadow of the day were different, or because we had never happened to look at a given scene from precisely the same angle, or in precisely the same mood.

Mood makes a great deal of difference in the inner quality of one's sightseeing. If one strides around a palace lake, bored and preoccupied, with an eye on the hands of his watch, and a dusty wind blowing, his impression of the scene is merely dutiful and mechanical.

The best way to see the temples and palaces of Peking—or indeed any beautiful spot, old or new, in the East or the West—is to go alone. There are, of course, perfect companions, who can attune their pace and their pleasure to your own so completely that it is like seeing the same scenes with a double self. But such companions are rare. Lacking them, it is better to go alone. Then no chatter can distract you, no politeness need hurry you past a spot with which another is bored, no second personality can muffle your perception of an exquisite experience. And you are almost certain to notice a great many more things if you go by yourself than if a friend accompanies you.

* * *

LEISURE MAKES FOR pleasure, too, in appreciating the famous vistas of Peking. We like to have ample time for each expedition—most of an afternoon, perhaps; for haste and pressure blur the inner eye. We like to saunter, to stroll, to turn about and look back, to step aside and change our perspective, to sit down on a bench every now and then, and fill our gaze and our memory—To look at a blue lake, willow-edged, with a vast white marble bridge, and a tall white dagoba rising from an island—At the corner of a golden roof, with the eave curved through a dark wedge of pine-boughs—A little scarlet pavilion seen through a mist of white lilac—A road of blossoming lotus leading to a high tilted watch tower—A shower of pink blossom over a gray rockery—An old stone lion, with a black-eyed baby squatting at his feet—A lavender vision of the far hills over the yellow-tiled top of a wall—A path to the left, a path to the right—the slightest change of glance or footsteps can bring variation of scene, if one has the leisure to pause and look for it.

With spare time for dreaming, one can fix the historical associations of each spot in the mind—In this pavilion, a famous imperial couple liked to watch the moonrise—There a stone tablet stands, with a poem written by an emperor in honor of the superb willow which shadows it—Beyond is a quaint retreat known as the "Tower for Listening to the Wild Geese."—Each place is laden, rich as a queen's jewel-box, with tradition.

* * *

WEATHER IS IMPORTANT, as well. We have often felt sorry for the unfortunate tourists who, with only three or four days to spend in Peking, have to endure a bad spell. The autumn, until after the time of yellow leaves in late October, is the season at which one is most likely to find the weather settled. The winter is cold; though at midday, in the brilliant sunshine, one can walk in comfort in a heavy coat. In the intense heat of the summer, the morning and late afternoon are the best times for sightseeing—unless one of the season's heavy rains engulfs the city. In the spring, when the largest tourist cruise parties come to town, they are as likely as not to find themselves in the middle of what old-timers call "a three-day blow." Tantalizing, indeed, is the Peking spring—lovely one day and gale-swept the next, or fine in the morning and gusty in the afternoon—giving and withholding, always, in a capricious balance. For the winds of North China are its greatest bane.

The sheer physical discomfort of a bad day can take most of the enjoyment out of even the finest sights. And the wise old Chinese architects were aware of this fact. That is why, more and more, one applauds the good sense of the courtyard system in windy Peking. In the courtyards of the private homes, in the walled and intra-walled parks of the great temples and palaces, there is a measure of shelter from the blasts. Once inside the great main gate, much of the circling dust is left behind. And when one has walked on and on, into the hidden courtyards secreted in the heart of the enclosure, it is almost still, sheltered by the high square of walls. There, one can sit in the sunny crevice of a gray, craggy rockery; or on the balustrade of a bell-roofed pavilion; or over the arch of a tiny marble bridge; or in a stone-patterned court intricate with flower beds. And one can watch the tops of the pungent cypress trees, or the highest clusters of the great old lilacs, moving in the wind that crosses the sky from wall to wall. One can feel the angry gale thrashing all around one's sanctuary. But the gusts and the dust are minimized by the hidden gardens. There is always a sense of quiet within the walls.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

By Courtesy of The Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PIECE OF HUNGARIAN EMBROIDERY

IT IS believed that this piece of embroidery is a pillowcase fragment. Hungarian in origin, it shows Turkish influence. When the Turks invaded Europe, they were held at Hungarian borders. The two confronting horsemen here wear Turkish grenadier hats. From the East, also, is the tree of life which has been adapted as the central motive of the floral design. The embroidery has been done on natural-color linen.

Welcome, Summer!

WELCOME, small summer sounds, all too long silent!
Hints of tiny nests building, slight stirring of branches,
Low, intimate chirpings, with whirring of feathers.
And running along, underneath and all through these,
The many-keyed ripplings of praise every morning
For the gracious return of the soft-bosomed summer,
With her warmth, and her peace, and her gift of abundance.

Welcome, new summer fragrances, pungent or spicy!
Smell of earth, newly-turned, and of dried grasses burning;
Scent of blossoming fruit-trees, each petal outpouring
So rich an aroma the breeze spills its burden.
Welcome, perfume of lilacs, heart-stirring and haunting,
And the sweetness of freshly-cut grass, hot with sunshine.

Right welcome, gay sight of bright, flowering bushes!
Of lawns lying mottled by sunbeams and shadows;
Of sparkle of brooks in a neighboring meadow;
Of trees in full leaf with their wide-spreading brancnes.
And welcome at dusk the dark outlines of lovers,
As with arms intertwined they stand lost in each other.

O many times welcome, this pause in world-madness!
This day's invitation to linger and listen,
To lift sodden thoughts too long buried in barter,
And open sad hearts to new hopes and fresh visions
Of growing things, loving things, true things and gentle
All joining in summer's glad theme-song of "Praise Him!"

ELIZABETH C. ADAMS

The Orderliness Of Beauty

EVERYTHING that is beautiful is orderly, and there can be no order unless things are in their right relation to each other. Of this right relation throughout the world beauty is born. A musical scale, the sword motif for instance in the Ring, is order in sound; sculpture as the Greeks saw it, big, sure, infinite, is order in proportion; painting, in which the artist has the wisdom that ordained the rainbow, is order in color; poetry, Whitman, Ibsen, Shelley, each is supreme order in verbal expression. It is not too much to say that art is the noting of the existence of order throughout the world, and so, order stirs imagination and inspires one to reproduce this beautiful relationship existing in the universe, as best one can. Everywhere I find that the moment order in nature is understood and freely shown, the result is nobility;—the Irish peasant has nobility of language and facial expression; the North American Indian has nobility of poise, of gesture; nearly all children have nobility of impulse. This orderliness must exist or the world could not hold together, and it is a vision of orderliness that enables the artist along any line whatsoever to capture and present through his imagination the wonder that stimulates life.

When the poet, the painter, the scientist, the inventor, the laboring man, the philosopher, see the need of working together for the welfare of the race, a beautiful order will be the result and war will be impossible.

Although all fundamental principles of nature are orderly, humanity needs a fine, sure freedom to express these principles. When they are expressed freely, we find grace, wisdom, joy. We only ask for each person the freedom which we accord to nature, when we attempt to hold her within our grasp. If we are cultivating fruit in an orchard, we wish that particular fruit to grow in its own way; we give it the soil it needs, the amount of moisture, the amount of care, but we do not treat the apple tree as we would the pear tree or the peach tree as we would the vineyard on the hillside. Each is allowed the freedom of its own kind and the result is the perfection of growth which can be accomplished in no other way. Everywhere freedom must be the sign of reason.—From "The Art Spirit," by ROBERT HENRI. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Sabbath Rest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

QUESTIONS have arisen through the ages, and still arise, as to the right or best way of keeping the Sabbath day. The need or desirability for observing one day in seven as a day of rest has been found by many to be confirmed by experience. It benefits both man and beast.

There can be little doubt that when Moses was framing rules of conduct for the Israelites—laws which were the outcome of his understanding of Deity—his purpose was to lead the people away from the depths of materiality to a more spiritual worship and better mode of living. Doubtless a regularly recurring time ordained for communion with God encouraged the people to maintain the spiritual vision they had gained.

Later, however, the priestly code sought to enforce observance of the Sabbath by the imposition of penalties and prohibitive regulations; and in Jesus' time it was hedged about with many rules which tended to obscure the higher ends of worship.

The great Way-shower, who said that he came not to destroy but to fulfill the law, declared (Mark 2:27), "The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath." He taught that it was right to do good at all times, and healed on the Sabbath day. And Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 519, 520), "The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work."

It is useful to consider what constitutes rest. Some may think of it as inaction, stagnation, laziness, or any kind of pleasure seeking, including even violent forms of exercise. But those who are students of Christian Science seek daily rest and refreshment in the right mental activity of spiritual thinking, in their work as well as in periods of relaxation. And so we read in the Christian Science textbook (*ibid.*, p. 79): "Mind-science teaches that mortals need 'not be weary in well doing.' It dissipates fatigue in doing good."

Since, then, the scientific understanding of Life, Truth, and Love continually affords spiritual rest and refreshment, supporting and sustaining men mentally and physically, it follows that fatigue or weariness is the result of opposite and erroneous material thinking.

In the present stage of human belief it seems necessary for mortals to seek bodily rest through a certain amount of sleep. Yet, it sometimes seems that a sense of strain, worry, anxiety, or fatigue—refuge from which an individual hopes to find in sleep—produces the insomnia which gives further cause for concern. And so the vicious circle of mortal belief goes round.

It is evident, then, that before seeking rest from a physical standpoint, one needs to clear his thought of any suggestions of mortal mind that seem for the moment to have encroached upon him. In the clear atmosphere of spiritual thinking there is no suggestion of a power apart from God, or of man as separated from His love, protection, and omnipotence.

He who is wise does not wait for one day in seven in which to clear up erroneous thinking that may seem to beset him. He constantly strives to reach that state of consciousness in which every day is a day of "holy work" in God's service, and so is a day of rest. He knows, too, that it is well frequently to follow the example of the Master, who used to withdraw from the throng to pray in quietness—commune with God.

The Christian Scientist is glad, therefore, to take especial advantage of one day in seven wherein to find more leisure for positive mental activity, for communing with divine Mind, and so realizing more clearly his true being, untouched by erroneous suggestions of the carnal mind. He is careful that any activities in which he may take part on that day shall not interfere with this purpose.

We may best observe the Sabbath by daily striving to maintain a state of consciousness in which Truth and Love are supreme, and which inevitably heals. On the seventh day we may give special thanks and gratitude for the revelation which has come to us through the teachings of Christ Jesus, and for the spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures through the writings of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. This revelation shows forth the great truth of the allness and omnipotence of good and the nothingness and unreality of evil, the truth which Christian Scientists throughout the world are demonstrating in proportion to their understanding.

Commenting on the fall of the walls of Jericho before Joshua and his band, when they compassed the city seven times, Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 279), "The six days are to find out the nothingness of matter; the seventh is the day of rest, when it is found that evil is naught and good is all."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Sabbatruhe

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

FRAGEN über die rechte oder beste Art, den Sabbat zu halten, haben sich zu allen Zeiten erhoben und erheben sich immer noch. Viele haben durch Erfahrung bestätigt gefunden, daß es ein Bedürfnis oder wünschenswert ist, von sieben Tagen einen als Ruhetag festzusetzen; denn es gereicht Menschen und Vieh zum Wohl.

Es unterliegt keinem Zweifel, daß Mose beabsichtigte, das Volk aus den Tiefen der Materialität zu einer geistigeren Anbetung und besseren Lebensweise zu führen, als er für die Israeliten Verhaltungsmaßregeln aufstellte—Gesetze, die das Ergebnis seines Gottesverständnisses waren. Eine regelmäßig wiederkehrende Zeit, die der Gemeinschaft mit Gott gewidmet war, hat das Volk zweifellos beeinflußt, sich den erlangten geistigen Blick zu bewahren.

Später suchten jedoch die Priestergesetze das Halten des Sabbats durch Auferlegung von Strafen und Aufstellung von Verboten zu erzwingen; und zu Jesu Zeit bestanden viele Sabbatvorschriften, die dazu angetan waren, den höheren Zweck der Gottesanbetung zu verdunkeln.

Der große Wegweiser, der sagte, er sei nicht gekommen, das Gesetz aufzulösen, sondern zu erfüllen, erklärte (Mark. 2, 27): „Der Sabbat ist um des Menschen willen gemacht, und nicht der Mensch um des Sabbats willen". Er lehrte, daß es recht sei, allezeit Gutes zu tun, und heilte am Sabbat. Und Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 520): „Die höchste und süßeste Ruhe, sogar vom menschlichen Standpunkt aus, liegt in heiliger Arbeit".

Es ist nützlich zu erwägen, was Ruhe ist. Manche mögen dabei an Untätigkeit, Stillstand, Trägheit oder irgend eine Art Vergnügen einschließlich sogar ungestümer Leibesübungen denken. Aber Christliche Wissenschafter suchen täglich Ruhe und Erfrischung nicht nur in Zeiten der Erholung, sondern auch bei ihrer Arbeit und in der rechten mentalen Tätigkeit geistigen Denkens. So lesen wir im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 79): „Die Gemüts-Wissenschaft lehrt, daß die Sterblichen im ‚Gutestun . . . nicht müde' zu werden brauchen. Sie verscheucht die Müdigkeit durch Gutestun".

Da also das wissenschaftliche Verständnis des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe beständig geistige Ruhe und Erfrischung gewährt, indem es die Menschen seelisch und leiblich stützt und erhält, so muß Ermattung oder Müdigkeit das Ergebnis entgegengesetzten und irrigen materiellen Denkens sein.

Auf der gegenwärtigen Stufe menschlicher Annahme scheint es nötig, daß die Sterblichen durch ein gewisses Quantum Schlaf leibliche Ruhe suchen. Aber manchmal scheint es, daß ein Gefühl der Überanstrengung, des Kummers, der Sorge oder der Müdigkeit—vor denen man im Schlaf Zuflucht zu finden hofft—Schlaflosigkeit hervorruft, die einen weiteren Grund zur Besorgnis bildet. Und so geht der mangelhafte Kreislauf sterblicher Annahme weiter.

Es ist also einleuchtend, daß einer sein Denken von allen Einflüsterungen des sterblichen Gemüts, die sich ihm für den Augenblick anscheinend aufgedrängt haben, befreien muß, ehe er vom körperlichen Standpunkt aus Ruhe sucht. In der klaren Atmosphäre geistigen Denkens gibt es keine Einflüsterung von einer von Gott getrennten Macht oder von einem von Gottes Liebe, Schutz und Allmacht getrennten Menschen.

Wer weise ist, wartet nicht auf einen von sieben Tagen, an dem er sich von irrigem Denken befreit, das ihn zu bedrängen scheint. Er trachtet beständig danach, jenen Bewußtseinszustand zu erreichen, in welchem jeder Tag ein Tag „heiliger Arbeit" im Dienste Gottes und somit ein Ruhetag ist. Er weiß auch, daß es gut ist, häufig dem Beispiel des Meisters zu folgen, der sich vom Gedränge zurückzuziehen pflegte, um in der Stille zu beten—mit Gott eins zu sein.

Der Christliche Wissenschafter freut sich daher, aus einem von sieben Tagen besonderen Vorteil zu ziehen, indem er darin für positive geistige Arbeit, für Kommunion mit dem göttlichen Gemüt mehr Zeit findet, um sich so sein wahres Sein, das von keinen irrigen Einflüsterungen des fleischlichen Sinnes berührt wird, klarer zu vergegenwärtigen. Er ist darauf bedacht, daß nichts, woran er sich an jenem Tage beteiligen könnte, diesen Zweck vereitelt.

Wir halten den Sabbat am besten, wenn wir uns täglich bemühen, einen Bewußtseinszustand zu bewahren, in dem die Wahrheit und die Liebe allerhaben sind, und der unvermeidlich heilt. Am siebten Tage können wir besonders danken für die Offenbarung, die wir durch die Lehren Christi Jesu empfingen, und für die geistige Auslegung der Heiligen Schrift durch die Schriften von Mrs. Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Diese Offenbarung enthüllt die große Wahrheit der Allheit und Allmacht des Guten und der Nichtsheit und Unwirklichkeit des Bösen, die Wahrheit, die die Christlichen Wissenschafter in der ganzen Welt im Verhältnis zu ihrem Verständnis beweisen.

In ihrer Erläuterung des Falls der Mauern der Stadt Jericho, um die Josua und das Volk siebenmal herumzogen, schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 279): „In sechs Tagen wird die Nichtsheit der Materie festgestellt; der siebente ist der Tag der Ruhe, wo es sich erweist, daß das Böse nichts und das Gute alles ist".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Poppy

THE hot crimson
Of this poppy
Was once to me
Flame
Against the garden wall.

Now I know
It is only
A red flower,
And that it fades—

I wish
I might see,
Again,
Flame against this wall.

ELIZABETH W. SEAVER

Borrow's First Ride Was on an Irish Cob

AS I was standing by the door of the barrack stable, one of the grooms came out to me, saying, "I wish you would give the cob a breathing this fine morning."

"But suppose," said I, "that he should not like me?"

"We shall soon see that, master," said the groom; "and if so be he shows temper, I will be the first to tell you to get down. But there's no fear of that; you have never angered or insulted him, and to such as you, I say again, he'll be as gentle as a lamb." . . .

"I should soon be off him; I can't ride."

"Then you are all right, master; there's no fear. Trust him for not hurting a young gentleman, an officer's son who can't ride. . . . Ride! he'll soon teach you to ride, if you leave the matter with him. He's the best riding master in all Ireland, and the gentlest."

The cob was led forth; what a tremendous creature! He was barely fifteen hands, but he had the girth of a metropolitan dray-horse; his head was small in comparison with his immense neck, which curved down nobly to his wide back. His chest was broad and fine, and his shoulders models of symmetry and strength; he stood well and powerfully upon his legs, which were somewhat short. In a word, he was a gallant specimen of the genuine Irish cob, a species at one time not uncommon. . . .

"But," said I, "where's the saddle?"

"Never mind the saddle; if you are ever to be a frank rider, you must begin without a saddle; besides, if he felt a saddle, he would think you don't trust him, and leave you to yourself. Now, before you mount, make his acquaintance—see there, how he kisses you and licks your face, and see how he lifts his foot, that's to shake hands. You may trust him—now you are on his back at last; mind how you hold the bridle—gently, gently! It's not four pairs of hands like yours can hold him if he wishes to be off. Mind what I tell you—leave it all to him."

Off went the cob at a slow and gentle trot, too fast and rough, however, for so inexperienced a rider. I soon felt myself sliding off; the animal perceived it too, and instantly stood stone still till I had righted myself; and now the groom came up: "When you feel yourself going," said he, "don't lay hold of the mane, that's no use; mane never yet saved man from falling, no more than straw from drowning; it's his sides you must cling to with your calves and feet, till you learn to balance yourself. That's it, now abroad with you; I'll bet my comrade . . . that you'll be a regular rough rider by the time you come back."

And so it proved; I followed the directions of the groom, and the cob gave me every assistance. How easy is riding, after the first timidity is got over, to supple and youthful limbs; and there is no second fear.

In less than two hours I had made the circuit of the Devil's Mountain, and was returning along the road, bathed with perspiration, but screaming with delight; the cob laughing in his equine way, scattering foam and pebbles to the left and right, and trotting at the rate of sixteen miles an hour.

Oh that ride! that first ride!—most truly it was an epoch in my existence; and I still look back to it with feelings of longing and regret.—From "Lavengro," by GEORGE BORROW.

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Harlan 'Simon Legrees' Nonexistent

Labor exaggerates fault of mine operators in correspondent's view of paternal system

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARLAN, Ky., June 15—The picture which labor has drawn of Harlan County's upper class dominating and intimidating its labor to an extent which has produced a modern feudal serfdom has unquestionably been exaggerated. The only accurate definition of the system which has existed in Harlan is paternalism. And just as there was a vast deal of good in the paternalism which existed on the plantations of the Old South there has also been much good in Harlan's paternalism.

Harlan's miners are not natives of Harlan County, and therefore are apart from the Harlan families who have dominated every phase of economic, social, and political life in the County. But they are not foreign in the sense of the European immigrants who came into Pennsylvania's steel mills. Most of them came from near-by. They are mountain stock. For the most part relations between these near-neighbor miners and their superiors have unquestionably been friendly.

Contentment Invaded

It is probably a fair generalization that had the doctrine of unionism never reached the mountain valleys at the headwaters of the Cumberland River, the majority of Harlan's coal miners would be content with the system under which they have been living for over 20 years.

First of all they are quiet, simple people accustomed for generations to be satisfied with very little in the form of material comforts. Coal mine wages which run to $10 and sometimes even $15 a day are high, even though the average miner usually doesn't work 100 days out of the year. Their earlier desires could be satisfied by the system which had been established in Harlan. It was only when they learned new tastes and new ideas from outside that desires multiplied and they grew seriously dissatisfied.

Second, the Harlan mining camp system has been organized to take care of the minmum human needs of the miners and their families. The fact that the operators profited doubly from the system is beside the point at this stage. The fact remains that in the past a miner who did the normal amount of work in the mines, was obedient and cheerful and lived a relatively law-abiding life, and had few other material cares in the world.

Security Assured

He lived in a four-room house for which he paid $6 a month rent. But his rent was deducted from his wages on the company books so he never had to save up money for it. His children went to a school in the company camp which usually was above the average rural school standard in quality of teaching. He had what amounted to an open account at a well-stocked company store. He could always get what food and clothing he needed even when his account was far overdrawn or the mine closed down. A regular check-off on the company books against his wages guaranteed to him and his entire family complete medical attention. Another check-off took care of a preacher who ministered to his spiritual needs in a church provided by the company.

The plain fact is that the miner who worked when the mine was running had nothing more to worry about, if satisfied with the kind of life possible in a mining camp. To most of them even the cheap shacks called houses in those camps are better houses than they or their forebears ever lived in before. Every two weeks they are paid off in cash whatever balance remains to them on the company books. Frequently there isn't any left. But that is not serious since the credit system prevails. The miner in good standing can always go to the company office and obtain "scrip" which he can spend in the company store. And he can not only obtain his food and clothing on credit in this fashion, but he can also get long-term credit from his employer to buy such things as radios, electric refrigerators, furniture, and even automobiles.

The average Harlan County mine commissary carries about $20,000 of credit on its books. The average mine employs about 200 miners. In other words, the average miner usually goes on living about $100 behind his wages, normally in debt this amount to his employer.

Owners Pleasant

At the apex of the system in each separate camp is the operator, who frequently is the owner. Any conception of Simon Legrees should be carefully eliminated at this point. Harlan's operators are not that type of men. The majority are extremely pleasant people to meet personally. And one of their most outstanding characteristics is a fondness for the miners as individuals, with whom the majority enjoy extremely friendly relations.

The usual thing in a typical Harlan mining camp is for the owner to live in the camp himself, in a home not very markedly different from the homes of his miners. It will be bigger and supplied with plumbing. But it usually appears to have been built at the same time as the camp and roughly is the same general type of structure. The owner is probably a millionaire, but he lives in a frame house in his mining camp. His children go to the camp school with the children of the miners.

The resident owner or the operator not only has his home in the camp, but lives there most of the time. His office is at the mine. It is always on the ground floor of the central building, and it is always open to the miners. This writer had lunch with an operator in a clubhouse in the camp reserved for officers of the company. During the meal a miner walked in without the slightest hesitation to ask his employer advice on a personal family matter. At another camp the writer was sitting talking to an owner-operator in his office. He sat next an open window. A miner came up to the window and addressing his employer by his initials asked him if he would like to drive over to a ball game with him in his car.

Cordial Informality

Miners more often than not address their employers by their first names. During the Harlan trial this was a frequent occurrence. It is an incontrovertible fact that in many of Harlan's mining camps the average miner goes to his employer for advice and guidance, regards him as a personal friend, and meets him in a certain sense on terms of friendly equality. The miner, for example, would not hesitate to invite his employer to dinner at his house. And the operator would frequently accept. However, the operator's wife would not be invited, nor would the miner ever be invited back to the operator's house.

One of the camps visited by this writer prides itself on the fact that during a three-year period it dismissed only one employee. The particular employee negligently violated safety rules by failing to pull down a slab of scale from the ceiling of his mine room after "shooting" some coal. Another man was killed. His dismissal was ordered by the Safety Director of the Coal Operators Association, but the employer refused to dismiss him on the ground that he was an old employee. Again he was negligent in ordering a helper to drill out a stick of dynamite which had failed to explode. Two other men were seriously injured. Again his dismissal was ordered by the Safety Director, and again the employer refused. A third time he failed to remove slate scale, and another man was killed. That third time the Safety Director fired the man personally. It took all this to bring about the dismissal of a criminally negligent miner, so great is the paternalistic friendship of the employer for his miners—when they are satisfied with their lot.

Tribal Structure

At its best the system produces a sort of tribal structure. The miners are treated as lesser members of a family. The employer is accustomed to look out for their welfare and their interests in a paternal way. His attitude extends to all those in his employ. A revealing example of this attitude was provided when an extremely valuable technical employee of the Coal Operators Association was severely gassed in a mine explosion. He was ordered to Florida to recuperate. One of the mine owners followed him to Florida to offer him money if he needed it. But the money was not offered as compensation, but a loan. The technical employee has unquestionably saved Harlan operators many thousands of dollars in the years he has been in Harlan. When he was injured in their service he was not voted any compensation as a right, by the operators as a group; he was merely offered charitable aid. And the operators were proud of their readiness to extend that kind of aid. It would come as a great surprise to them to learn that their action to many an outsider seemed a highly inadequate thing. To a Harlan operator it was the highest expression of charitable concern for the well-being of a faithful employee.

Some light on Harlan's system is also provided by the fact that not a single Harlan operator ever graduated from a mining school. Most of them, after going to the regular school in Harlan, were sent away to near-by southern colleges. One went to Lehigh, another to Princeton, a third to Penn State. But they are exceptions. Most went to near-by colleges, received a regular academic education, and returned to operate their family mines. They are not trained engineers. And once they returned to Harlan most of them stayed there. It is the exception for one to travel about the United States frequently or widely. And very few ever use their money to travel in other countries. They live with their mines, and their social life is the social life of their own group in Harlan county.

More important still, their social and labor relations concepts are those of Harlan exclusively.

Monitor Series Tells Harlan's Background

An unusually perplexing case of labor relations is presented by Harlan County, Ky.—the high, remote, mountain-circled realm dominated by coal and ruled by the ancient family type of social organization, which is now under intense national scrutiny because of the Harlan labor trial.

In an adjoining article, the third of a series of five, the correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *at the trial explains why the labor problems in this area have reached such a pitch of intensity.*

Defense plays for time but finally concedes interstate character of coal mining operations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., June 15—Partly due to growing resentment over the proceedings here, and partly to desire to gain time to collect witnesses and organize their case against the Government, the defendant companies in the Harlan labor strife trial today forced the Government into a protracted and tedious analysis before a bewildered farmer jury of the details of coal mining in Harlan County.

But after half a day of this, this morning on top of an entire day yesterday Defense suddenly capitulated and agreed to stipulate "to save time of calling witnesses." This means that delay tactics have been abandoned, and Defense will permit quick conclusion of the Government's case.

As originally arranged between opposing counsel the question was to have been taken care of by stipulations by all the defendant companies. But during the past two weeks Defense leaders have changed their plans and decided to force the Government to go through the whole business. One company alone, the Blue Diamond Coal Company, waived the process and stipulated that it was engaged in interstate commerce.

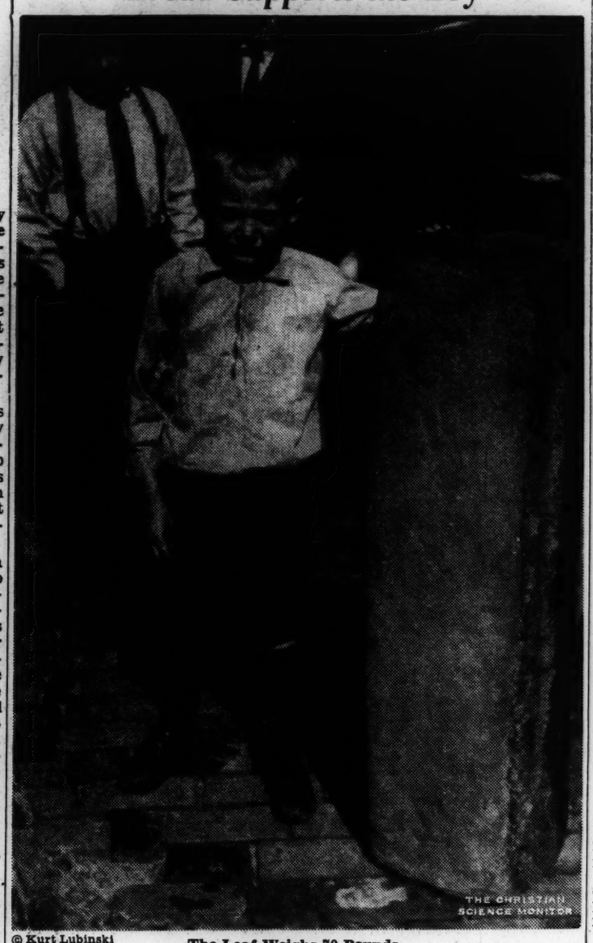
But the 19 other defendant companies not only refused to stipulate, but some of them even ordered their officials called to the witness stand to claim Constitutional immunity and refuse to testify against their companies, even when not defendants themselves.

The process is essential, because if Harlan coal mining is not proven to be a process involved in interstate commerce, then the Government's case of conspiracy to deny labor its rights under the Wagner Act must be thrown out of court.

The result is that a phase of the trial which could have been disposed of in half a day with the co-operation allegedly promised by defense counsel when the trial opened, dragged on to the utter boredom of everyone in the court room. The process quickly emptied the spectator benches yesterday, and about half of those who couldn't escape drowsed through the day.

The delay gave the Defense extra time, which it said it needed to marshal its witnesses against the allegations which the Government has pounded into the trial record in abundance during the past four weeks.

Bread Supports the Boy



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The Loaf Weighs 70 Pounds

Loaves bigger than children—it sounds like a fairy story—but they are actually seen once a year at Whitsuntide (six weeks after Easter) in the countryside of Gelderland in the middle of the Netherlands. A competition for baking mammoth loaves takes place, and farmers from all around bring their baking triumphs to an old farmhouse called The Miller's Flute.

The loaves are for the poor, and the custom goes back many hundred years to feudal times, when the land was only parceled out among the people against payment of the old Biblical tenth. Instead of these supplies of the crops of their fields, the farmers now give rye bread for the poor once every year. The loaf must be 22 pounds in weight, according to tradition. It is a point of honor to exceed this demand and to try and bake the heaviest loaf.

Loaves longer than a table and thicker than cannon barrels are handed in through windows of the farmhouse, where they are weighed. In the past a single loaf has weighed as much as 300 pounds. But this is exceptional. The custom is regarded almost as a barometer of economic conditions in the country, the size of the loaves indicating the ability of the farmers to subscribe to charity.

Hague Eager to Ship Reds To Alaskan Camp or Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., June 15—Communists are men without rights under the American Constitution, according to the testimony of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, who took the stand again yesterday in an injunction suit to halt alleged suppression of civil liberties in Jersey City.

"A Communist has no place in American Government," Mayor Hague shouted. "I would deny him the right to hold public meetings. I would suppress him."

"You do not believe then," Spaulding Frazier, counsel for the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Civil Liberties Union, plaintiffs in the suit, "that the police should grant protection to Communists?"

"I was in Russia for four days and you couldn't speak a minute against the Government there. You would be shot down," the Mayor replied.

"Do you approve of that way of doing things?" Mr. Frazier asked.

"I believe in law and order," replied Mayor Hague, who with his City officials are defendants in the injunction suit.

Mayor Hague was asked if he thought the Newark police should have removed Norman Thomas during the recent riot in Military Park or the "Hoodlum who caused the disturbance."

The Mayor created an uproar of laughter when he replied that he had been told that Mr. Thomas brought the hoodlums with him.

Camp in Alaska

Mayor Hague in answer to a query as to whether he thought radicals should go back to Russia replied that he thought "they should be driven back, not merely go back." He then suggested that "camp" might be proposed for "those kind of people" in Alaska.

The Mayor's Associate Counsel, John L. Mathews, sought to save the Mayor from too sweeping a promulgation of Hagueism at this point. Mr. Mathews said he was sure that the Mayor would restrict his prescription to those who "urge the revolutionary overthrow of the American Government."

Mayor Hague insisted that so-called "suppressive measures" taken by Jersey City followed the "invasion" of C. I. O. officials and sympathizers on Nov. 29, 1937. At this time seven were arrested for distribution of circulars in violation of a Jersey City ordinance, and the remainer were "deported."

Direct examination by Mr. Frazier revealed that only 40 persons had actually assembled in Jersey City on Nov. 29 instead of the 2,000 City officials had expected. Mr. Frazier asked if this meeting, which had been orderly, constituted the "uprising," upon which Mayor Hague sought to justify all his repressions.

The Mayor replied that his actions had been precautionary.

Mr. Frazier pointed out that subsequent to this 1929 "uprising" there had been no disturbance or violation of City laws by the C. I. O. or the A. C. L. U. who are the plaintiffs. Mayor Hague admitted this was ostensibly true but added that he suspected that Representative Jerry O'Connell, Montana Democrat, was acting in league with the C. I. O., when he sought to speak in Jersey City without a permit.

As the morning hearing closed the Mayor had lost most of his calm and moderation and was accusing Morris L. Ernst, Associate Counsel for the plaintiffs, of precipitating a move by "the Reds to seize control of the American Labor Party. He was also freely predicting that the American Labor Party "was going to be wiped out" and that he, Mayor Hague, was grateful for the opportunity to enlighten rank and file C. I. O. members of the "Red" color of their leaders.

Mr. Frazier said an extract from a ruling in a New Jersey court in which it was held that the police have a duty to protect the free expression of opinion, no matter how unwise.

Asked if he concurred in that view, Mayor Hague said such a view could not apply to a case where free expression might spell bloodshed.

Mr. Frazier then asked Mayor Hague "how large a mob, other than the veterans, have you had in Jersey City?"

There had been no others, he said. Counsel Matthews contended that Mayor Hague's police had headed off all mobs.

Mr. Frazier's questions clearly implied that Mayor Hague could have protected those wishing to speak if he had tried and that similarly a word from him would have quieted the "dangerous unrest of the citizenry," which the Mayor constantly cited as justification for denying civil liberties.

The Mayor argued that no permits had ever been denied any groups until William J. Carney, C. I. O. organizer, threatened to invade Jersey City "law or no law." The Mayor said that the present state of "suppression" would remain so long as the "red invasion" threatened.

Congressional Immunity

In the meantime, the Defense is running into determined subpoena resistance. Representative Jerry J. O'Connell, Montana Democrat, and John T. Bernard, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite, have announced they will claim Congressional immunity and refuse to honor writs served upon them. Both Representatives have been accused by Mayor Hague of being Communists, and it is the avowed intention of the Defense to force them onto the stand in order to prove this charge.

Coincidentally, the police investigation into the recent stoning and egging in Military Park of Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, is well underway. David L. Clendennin, National Treasurer of the Workers' Defense League, identified a detective, Nathan Harris, member of the Newark Radical Squad, as the man who allegedly punched him in the face during the Thomas riot.

C. I. O. for Social Security Revision

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP) — John L. Lewis endorsed suggestions June 12 for a revision of the Social Security Laws which would provide old age pensions without specific taxes upon the workers.

The plan he approved would finance old age benefits out of the general revenue of the Government. It was worked out by a committee on Social Security formed by the heads of half a dozen C. I. O. units.

Mr. Lewis said one of the "prime objectives of the C. I. O. and its affiliated unions is the advancement of a comprehensive program of social security for the great masses of American workers."

In addition to the old age benefit proposal, the report he approved called for a fully developed system of child care, youth education and vocational guidance; increased helps for needy blind and crippled children; a health program providing state medicine and medical co-operatives; and changes in the form of unemployment insurance.

U. of P. Awards Five Honorary Degrees

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 (AP)—Five honorary degrees were conferred today at the 198th Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania. Degrees in courses were awarded to 1,579 graduates who came from 43 states, the Island Possessions and 11 foreign countries.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Sir Herbert Meredith Marker, Minister of Canada to the United States; Judge A. N. Hand, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Dr. James R. Angell, former President of Yale University.

Katharine Cornell, actress, received the degree of Doctor of Letters, and James I. Wendell, Headmaster of the Hill School, Master of Arts.

Dr. Angell delivered the Commencement address.

A Younger Poet

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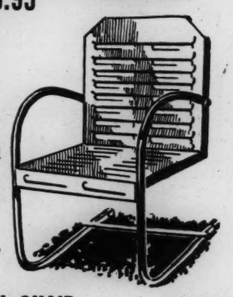

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women in the Service of the Federal Government

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Woman's Advance in Government Work Quiet but Definite

Some Having Notable Careers. Many Gains Made Although They Still Lose Out in 'Hard Times'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Women have advanced a long way in the Federal Government since the middle of the last century, but their rise has been so gradual it has scarcely attracted the attention it deserves.

In fact, it was not until the Civil Service Commission, at the suggestion of its woman member, Mrs. Lucille F. McMillin, recently sent research workers out to dig in old files tucked away in government buildings throughout the eastern states, that there was any clear picture available of this progress.

"The record already made," the commission says, "is one which may well gratify and encourage women who look forward to a career in the government service."

It's a big jump from Clara Barton, who was employed in 1854 to make "fair copies" of official letters and documents, to the thousands of expert stenographers who take down letters at 96 words or more a minute in every government bureau today.

Paper Cutter to Cabinet Member

Gen. Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, who hired with some boasting in 1862 one Jennie Douglas to cut and trim paper currency, probably never dreamed that today there would be a woman Assistant Treasurer of the United States and a woman Director of the Mint, to say nothing of a woman Secretary of Labor.

In 1855, Clara Barton's position as confidential clerk in the Patent Office at $1,400 a year was the highest salaried job held by any woman in the federal service. By 1911, there was one woman receiving as much as $4,500 a year. In 1925 when the Women's Bureau made a survey of women in the federal employ, the highest paid woman was the Civil Service Commissioner, who received $6,500. There were 10 women with salaries of $5,200 or more, eight of them in administrative work, and only 35 women in the entire service who received more than $3,600.

Less than a decade later, the highest salary paid a woman had increased to $15,000, the salary of the first woman Cabinet officer. More than 50 women get salaries of $5,000 or higher and as many more receive from $3,600 to $4,800.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

Women got their first jobs in the government because they would work for less money than men; but they didn't keep them for that reason. When mechanical office devices began to be introduced into clerical work in the last years of the nineteenth century, it was found that women were especially skillful in the operations of these machines, especially the typewriter. In 1936 women had so taken possession of this field that they received 90 per cent of all appointments to stenographic and typists' jobs despite the fact that salary and qualifications are such as to make these jobs attractive to men as well as women. The practice of paying women lower wages than men continued in many departments until the passage of the Classification Act of 1923.

The law says that "in determining the rate of compensation which an employee shall receive the principle of equal compensation for equal work irrespective of sex shall be followed." Four years earlier, the Civil Service Commission had opened all examinations to women.

Technically speaking, there are today no provisions discriminating against women in the federal service. The last vestige of inequality was removed just last summer when women's organizations succeeded in securing the repeal of the five-year-old section 213 of the 1932 economic law which caused the dismissal of three times as many women as men in providing that in reductions of force those persons would be dismissed first whose spouses were also in the federal service.

When heads of bureaus now ask the Civil Service Commission for new employees, those who have passed examinations are certified without regard to sex unless sex is specified in the request.

Horatio Alger Career

The careers of a few representative women who have achieved prominence in the government illustrates how women have gone ahead. Perhaps the most Horatio Alger-like career belongs to Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau. Miss Anderson was the youngest of 10 children of a Swedish farmer. At the age of 16 she came to America with two older sisters and went to live in Ludington, Mich. During her first year in the new country she taught herself to read English from the daily newspapers. The next year she moved with her sisters to Chicago where she became an apprentice on a shoe-stitching machine. For 18 years she worked at this trade, taking an ever more active part in the shoe and bootmakers' unions. In 1910 she left factory work to travel as national organizer for the National Woman's Trade Union League and was called to Washington during the war by the Woman in Industry section of the Council of National Defense. When the Women's Bureau was established in 1918 she was appointed assistant chief and a year later succeeded Mary Van Kleech as chief.

An example of a woman who rose up through the ranks from secretarial work is Miss Margaret M. Hanna who entered the Department of State as a private secretary in 1895. Last summer she was appointed Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, the first woman to be appointed to the foreign service from the home office.

A number of women who have attained eminence in specialized fields outside the government have found their services in demand by departments dealing with their subjects. Witness the appointment of Dr. Sophie D. Aberle as general superintendent of the United Pueblo Jurisdiction under the Indian Service, of Dr. Alice Hamilton as industrial economist in the Department of Labor, and Mrs. Phoebe F. Omlie as special assistant to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The untrained women of 50 years ago, content perforce with the routine low-paid work allotted them in the federal service would look with amazement upon the aspirations of the women of today and on the preparations so many of them are making to fit themselves to fulfill their ambitions," says the Civil Service Commission's study.

Economic Pressure

But women, even in the federal service, are not yet free from a recurring thought that they have less "right" to work than men. The Civil Service Commission's study shows that all through the history of the service whenever economic pressure became strong, anti-feminist feeling arose and there was a corresponding decrease in the percentage of women employed in the Federal Government. When better times returned, women were again accepted as workers. When labor shortages arose, as during the World War, the Government became anxious for women's services, so that during that time more women than men were appointed.

But in spite of temporary setbacks women always immediately resumed their gains not only in numbers but in the importance of the positions to which they were appointed. Today the federal service has enough women holding unusual positions to keep a feature writer supplied with material indefinitely. They range from airplane mechanics to librarians and dietitians. There are over 250 women rural carriers who travel each day through sparsely settled regions. Three government bureaus—Home Economics, the Children's Bureau, and the Women's Bureau—are practically run by women.

'9 x 12'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A carpet of
varying design
is this small front lawn
of mine.
Its crocus-motif was
colorfully bright,
now the violet pattern
is sheer delight;
at its loom is a
master hand—I've proof:
each season weaves
new warp and woof.

Jannis Parker

Dorothy L. McFadden (Upper Right) and Three Scenes From Plays Put on by Junior Programs, Inc., a Non-Commercial Organization Founded by Mrs. McFadden and Co-Clubwomen to Provide Wholesome Entertainment for Children. Upper Left—Edwin Strawbridge as Prince Swineherd in "Princess and Swineherd." Below—Princess' Bedroom Scene From Same Play. Right—From "The Bumble Bee Prince"

Sprung From a Women's Club Project

Junior Programs, Inc., Now a National Dispenser of Fine Juvenile Entertainment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You cannot faze Mrs. James McFadden of Maplewood, N. J., merely by piling on her the responsibility of developing the basic idea that there should be entertainment programs especially created to stimulate and encourage the cultural leanings of children. As a going concern, formally incorporated and functioning, Junior Programs is ready at a word to please and entertain children no matter where they are in these United States, North, East, South or West.

It all began almost ludicrously casually. The Maplewood Women's Club was having a committee meeting and Mrs. McFadden was there. "We got off the subject of the meeting somehow," she says now, "and several of the women were wailing about the arduousness of trips they had made into New York because they felt their children simply had to have the stimulation of a concert. Oh, they all agreed that it was lovely for the children to have the concert, but what a long and tiring trip it had involved! One club member said, 'I often wonder why all the nice things are so far away from home. Now if such a concert were only given here in Maplewood. . . .'

"'Oh well,' said another woman, 'that's crying for the moon!'"

Mrs. McFadden thought a minute. Then she almost surprised herself by saying, "Well, but why is it crying for the moon?"

They Did Get Busy

There is a lot more to it, but the upshot was that an idea bloomed, to have the club sponsor a series of children's programs. Everybody said they'd get busy, and what's more, they did get busy—which does not always follow.

Presently, with the help of the National Music League and Parent-Teachers' organizations, a series of eight programs was arranged, which would cost each child who attended them the tiny amount of 10 cents per program. If anyone had any doubts as to whether the idea would catch on, the doubts were gone when the figures showed 2,000 tickets sold as fast as griddle cakes sell in Childs.

For three years Mrs. McFadden, working in association with the National Music League, provided programs for groups all over the country. There was little difficulty in getting adults interested in affording their children such entertainment. The difficulty lay in the meeting of the perfectly enormous demands that presently were being made on Mrs. McFadden's very modest organization. And the result was that, two years ago, the group had to be reorganized, incorporated as Junior Programs, so that it could operate as the independent organization its chores made necessary.

A Second Career

It has been a second career for Mrs. McFadden. She is only 35 and her first career is her husband and her two children. Her second career has sent her scurrying over nine European countries in search of the best and most suitable varieties of children's entertainment, and has plunged her into a maelstrom of activity that makes her gasp sometimes. She receives no pay for her work, which keeps her occupied seven days a week, often 18 hours a day. "And," she says pointedly, "I never have to neglect my home to do it. I am no stranger to Jimmie, who is 12, and Jeanne, who is 5. I simply organize things so that first things always come first."

In her office, with its gay, charming drawings of Pinocchio, Hansel and Gretel, and other favorite storybook characters, and the brightly colored miniatures of animals and people sitting in rows along the bookcase opposite the beautifully inlaid Italian desk, Mrs. McFadden is a correct picture of a woman who can satisfactorily combine home and career—the kind of career which is bound up in the only organization in the United States which supplies every variety of children's entertainment imaginable—a membership organization which is strictly non-commercial and non-profit-making in character.

Mrs. McFadden doesn't think much of the popularly accepted notion that children like only the simplest and most direct forms of entertainment. "It's very difficult to get them to voice a preference," she says. "Each type of program seems to have its own particular enthusiasts. In fact, after our first Maplewood series, we sent questionnaires to 3,000 children to get their reactions to the programs. About 1,000 of them returned the questionnaires, and when we tabulated the answers we knew about as much as we did when we started, for each program received about an equal number of votes. We've discovered, moreover, that parents are inclined to underrate the intelligence and interest of their children. They think the children won't take anything that is, so-called, 'high-brow.' And yet we have plenty of grade children imploring us to give them dramatizations of Shakespeare!"

Mrs. McFadden admits there is more behind the planning of the programs than the mere desire to provide entertainment for the youngest generation. There is, definitely, the educational aspect, although it is carefully sugar-coated, of course. Other programs are definitely designed to give the children an awareness of the attractive and interesting characteristics, histories, and civilizations of other countries and races. With a repertory which includes drama, the dance, puppetry, opera, the ballet, illustrated lectures, motion pictures, and radio, each has its own variety of presentation, but enormous care is taken to insure a fixed standard of quality.

Carefully Studied

Each production is carefully studied by an advisory council composed of some of the foremost educators, child psychologists, and specialists in children's entertainment in the country. Sometimes revisions are necessary, and only after undergoing the whole careful process of selection and preparation, when the presentation has been judged by experts to have the proper balance between entertainment and instruction, in conformance with modern principles of progressive education, may a production be included in Junior Programs.

"Educators like Dr. Reynolds of Horace Mann School, and women of influence like Mrs. Lawson of the Federation of Women's Clubs—all the people working with us," Mrs. McFadden says, "believe that Junior Programs, Inc. is building the audiences of the future—critical audiences which will demand fine entertainment by the best artists, which will demand and enjoy good motion pictures, of course, but which will go to concerts, and plays, and other forms of artistic presentation as well.

Janet Mabie.

Fashion Worth News

Summer Party Frock for the Youthful Miss

This dainty frock is of fine muslin in a colorful fruit design with a fine lingerie collar. The material is sanforized shrunk and will wash and wash without a protest.

Sour Cream Cookery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Baking Powder Biscuits

Sift
2¼ cups flour, and add
3 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda, and sift again. Add
¾ cups sour cream, and mix. Sprinkle a bread board with flour, place dough on the board and knead four or five times, then pat out to about ½-inch thick with the hands. Cut with a biscuit cutter, place on a well greased pan and bake in a hot oven (425° F.) for 15 minutes. This makes 14.

Spice Cake

Separate
3 eggs and beat the yolks well. Add
2 cups brown sugar and mix. Sift
2 cups flour, measure and add
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon allspice (or 1 teaspoon cloves if preferred)
½ teaspoon nutmeg and sift again. Add to the eggs and sugar alternately with
1½ cups sour cream mixed with
1 teaspoon vanilla. Blend thoroughly and add
1 cup raisins which have been warmed in a pan in the oven to prevent them from settling to the bottom while baking. Beat the egg whites until stiff and fold into the batter. This can be baked as cup cakes or a layer cake. In the case of cup cakes, bake them 25 minutes in a 375° F. oven. For layers I prefer two greased and floured nine-inch cake pans and they should bake 35 minutes in a moderate oven (375°F.)

This is delicious with a butter cream icing over which a little grated coconut is sprinkled.

(Mrs.) F. R. B., Calif.

Through the Editor's Window

To Challenge and to Question

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We are becoming more conscious of the presence of propaganda on every hand, more awake to the importance of naming propaganda for what it is—an organized effort to influence the thinking of others. The dictionary definition I find inadequate. Propaganda is a highly modern tool. Highly modern, too, is our increasing awareness of its undemocratic character.

Whether employed for our supposed good or for someone else's gains, propaganda, in this sense of an organized effort to influence us, is something against which we as champions of the individual seek to fortify ourselves. Likewise we would not wish to make use of it to try to influence the thinking of others. The very essence of democracy is the ideal of freedom of thinking. This does not mean that we as a group should never present ideas to others (peace organizations, women voters, or any other worthy body of earnest thinkers). There is, however, a difference between presenting the ideas for their intrinsic worth, to be freely considered, accepted, or rejected by others; and presenting them with the marshaled pressure (however veiled) that is usually thought of as propaganda.

If you are a member of a women's study group of any kind, whether a formally organized club or simply a collection of neighbors who prefer growth to gossip, you might like to know that the Institute of Propaganda Analysis, Inc., 132 Morningside Drive, New York, N. Y. (please mention this column), has now got out a study course for the use of junior and senior high schools. The study pamphlet, "Propaganda, How to Recognize It and Deal With It," offers guidance for an important few weeks of work, certainly stimulating for adults as well as for high-school students; and includes an excellent bibliography.

* * *

That we are beset on every side by propaganda, is not, to my mind, the point. Indeed, the very fact that many forms of propaganda are allowed to assail us with shouts and whispers, is one proof that we are living in a free land, a democracy. The totalitarian state issues or controls all propaganda within its borders. While, then, we may wish human beings would stop this flood of organized effort to influence us, we doubtless prefer this indication of democracy to a controlled repression.

As I see it, then, our efforts should be pressed into service not so much toward getting rid of propaganda as toward getting rid of our own gullibility. We quote from the study pamphlet: "The effect of propaganda on an uncritical audience jeopardizes democracy in that it opens the way to a fascist demagogue. Propagandists use the misleading tricks they do because they know that these tricks will work. They would not work if people were educated to challenge and to question—to make distinctions between propaganda and evidence, between propaganda and authority, between propaganda and end results."

* * *

Truthful advertising is a service, informing one of products, making no false or unfounded claims. Clean political speeches deal with facts. In distinguishing these from propaganda, we should demand precision in speech. We are masters, then, when we challenge the vague claim, the easy generality. Such-and-such a product is better. What is meant by "better"? Better for what? Women are so-and-so. The Japanese are thus. What exactly do the words mean?

In addition to testing for precision in speech, we should demand evidence. Much harm is done socially and internationally through the implicit acceptance of unfounded statements on the part of slumbering people. It is said that many people accept as fact whatever they see actually printed. Thus the power of the printed word upon the unthinking reader amounts at times to an abracadabra or hocus-pocus. What is the answer? Let us mentally challenge what we read, what we hear on the air, what people say in their speeches, demanding evidence, proof in the form of demonstration of the claim, or in any case the citing of the authority for the statement. Nor need we accept the authority without examination, at least until we are informed enough concerning it to have confidence in that authority.

* * *

If this sounds a bit labored for daily experience, it may be heartening to realize that any labor is chiefly at the beginning. For if we have not been awake to the prevalence, on every hand, of propaganda or organized attempts to influence us, we have, before becoming impervious to them, a habit of mind to form; and this takes vigorous foundation-laying. Once, however, the wall is built, we the more easily and almost imperceptibly keep it in repair.

The three ways of challenging and questioning—to test statements for precision, for evidence, and for source—are not by any means the whole of the subject. They should, however, enable us to be more awake to all organized efforts to influence us, and to be more alert in keeping our thinking free of them.

A Wednesday Column

Poppies Cut This Way Will Retain Their Perky Skirts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our oriental poppy, gift of a young friend, is here again, making its annual obeisance in skirts of vermilion silk. With its gorgeous color it dominates the dooryard garden of our little gray house. Cars slow up a bit as they pass, to allow their occupant to take in some of the flaming glory. . . . Toddlers on their way to "first grade" pause to touch with wondering forefingers, the fragile petals. (No, not one has ever been plucked by such as these, no word of admonishment spoken.)

Today brings rain, and with it an east wind which blows gustily against the poppies. Yesterday's blooms are destined to grow shabby as they are slatted about in the brisk breeze. Today's are still fresh, and to save a few I cut them with a sharp knife, plunge the stems to a depth of two inches in boiling water, then into cold. They retain their flaunting perky skirts, holding them out as though ready for a minuet.

In a green glass container they are given the company of white field daisies, and pale, gray-blue iris. Three days elapse. Outside, in the garden, the gay company of poppies has danced its way. The last red petticoat has gone until another June. But indoors, on the living-room table, their sisters still tread a measure.

F. G. P.

Second of several short articles on flower arrangement.

Style Points for the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A motorcar show of expensive models was staged at Devonshire House during the last week in May. This seemed a likely place to spot well-dressed men. While the women watched a mannequin parade of sports clothes, their cavaliers scanned luxurious cars with a specialist's knowledge and a lover's admiration. Although one does not always associate motorists with impeccable attire, in this instance there was an affinity between men and machines. Both were somber in tone, thoroughly up to date, sleek and well-groomed.

* * *

Pruned of Their Frills

In looking at these well-to-do business and professional men, one sensed an air of efficiency, reflected in their clothes. In no way were they dull, yet there was little color or pattern in their suits. All the frills had been cut out and the style pruned. With dark fabrics everything depended on apposite and cultured cut, which idealizes rather than fits the body.

* * *

Should Remain Buttoned

A good proportion wore double-breasted jackets, which were worn buttoned. The single-breasted coat is often intended to be unfastened, to display a fancy waistcoat. But the double-breasted with wide fronts should always remain closed, or the effect will be displeasing and untidy. At its best it is smart and dressy, calculated to make the wearer carry himself well.

* * *

Colored Collars Out for Town

For the most part suits were of dark blue, blue-gray, and rich shades of smooth brown worsted. Some had shadow patterns, others were picked out with fine lines of color, or of pinhead or corn-cob designs. Among them one saw a few black jackets with gray striped trousers. Every man wore a white starched collar, for the selection of a colored collar to match the shirt is no longer fashionable in town. Accessories either improve or discount an outfit; and choice ties, dainty shirts and elegant shoes stamp the discriminating dresser. About half an inch of shirt cuff should come below the sleeve.

* * *

In Double-Breasted Reefer

The following day I saw the preview of Chelsea Flower Show. Rain was in the offing and there were too many overcoats and mackintoshes to permit of a smart gathering. But as the King and the Duke of Kent walked from the tents to their respective cars, one could note their clothes. His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, wore a steel-grey, double-breasted reefer. Its fronts had three buttons a side, only two fastening; four holes at the cuff. He wore a white collar, gray tie, and black derby. Like his father he prefers a white carnation by day or with dress clothes.

* * *

In Bright Blue Suit

The Duke of Kent, with Princess Marina in black, strolled toward the Embankment entrance in a bright blue suit with white stripes. Its double-breasted jacket buttoned lower than the King's. With his white collar he chose a blue tie to accord with the suit. A dark red carnation in the lapel proved a delightful splash of color. Slim and elegant, Prince George looked very youthful without a hat.

* * *

New Fabrics

Two new cloths for sportswear have been manufactured in the west of England. One is a tweed of good quality, designed by a well-known golfer; in shades of blue, gray, lovat, and brown. The other is a flannel constructed on fresh lines. Although of reasonable weight, it remains cool and tailors well. Both cloths have undergone a special process and possess the qualities of damp and water repellency, as well as spot, stain, and perspiration resistance. There is much activity in attempting to infuse virtues into fabrics which they do not naturally contain.

Four-Way Hat

A hat made of pliant felt, which can be worn in four ways, has been put on the market. With brim turned down it becomes suitable for general purposes; while it takes on a more formal appearance when the brim turns up all the way round. A pear-shaped indent in the crown gives the wearer rather a debonair look. Set slightly forward and tilted to the side, with an ordinary indent and two pinches on the front of the crown, this versatile hat carries more style than usual.

* * *

"Test Match" Tie

A souvenir tie in compliment to the Australian cricketeers has been introduced. It is called the "Test Match" tie and the design combines kangaroo, cricket ball, and bat printed on cashmere. Different color grounds include blue, red, green, yellow, and brown.

* * *

Motifs in Mufflers

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs are used as a tie design on black and blue grounds. Dart boards surrounded by darts, and a jazz band pattern form two of the latest motifs in mufflers. They are printed on rayon, ground colors being blue, brown, maroon, and yellow.

* * *

Sports Shirts and Shorts

Honeycomb weave toweling is the latest notion for sports shirts and shorts. Check designs for shirts are in four colors on white grounds. Shorts are in plain blue, green, red, brown, and gold. A shirt in fine velvet is being made to match the velvet corduroy trousers popular for sport.

Four Gore Bias Slip by Kickernick has set a new high standard for perfect fit!

Has more room through the hips —100% true alternating bias— can't ride or twist!

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They're really worth an "Extra," these airy, "Lastex" Power Net Foundettes by Munsingwear, because they're the answer to every maiden's need. Sheerest of sheer, these girdles, pantie girdles and all-in-ones are cool numbers. They give double control with half the weight. At better stores everywhere.

Munsingwear, Minneapolis
Foundettes
BY MUNSINGWEAR

Czech Crisis Finds Hungary Amid Conflicting Influences

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—No country is watching the development of the Czechoslovak crisis with more interest than is Hungary. Nor with such mixed feelings. Whatever happens there, the Hungarians are bound both to win and to lose.

If the Sudeten Germans obtain partial or complete autonomy in their fight against the Czechs, it is almost certain that the Hungarian minorities in Slovakia will also be granted fundamental concessions. In addition, such a development will weaken the Czechoslovak State and presumably in consequence the Little Entente as an anti-Hungarian international force.

However, all this would increase the "German danger" for Hungary. For, not only would Sudeten German victories increase the power, prestige, and aggression of the Reich, but they woud also reduce or eliminate Czechoslovakia's power of resistance. The Hungarians alone would have to dam the German flood moving down the Danube valley.

Caught Between Two

Thus Hungary is caught between two conflicting influences. As the result of German absorption of Austria, and the new German drive upon Czechoslovakia, Hungary has clearly moved closer to the Rome-Berlin axis. Hungarian dependence upon Germany for some 40 per cent of its vital foreign trade is one reason. Nor is Hungary in a position to directly or indirectly oppose the Reich's foreign policy.

But aware of the advantages which may accrue as the result of heightened German influence, Budapest also is aware of its dangers—one of them the growing influence of the Nazi movement with Hungary itself, a movement which the recently formed cabinet is making a strong effort to curb.

So the picture of Hungary as a bulwark against the German march eastward faces anything but a happy prospect.

For the German nationalists both here and in the Reich make very large claims upon Hungary. As an example, the weekly German magazine, Die Woche, has recently published two sensational maps, one representing all western Hungary as an ethnological part of the German world and the other showing the rest of Hungary as dotted with German colonists. Naturally, these claims provoked a great deal of alarm here and vividly revealed how formidable the "German danger" is.

Half of Hungary

The Reich claimed Austria and took it. The Reich clams Sudeten Germany. Now the Reich appears to be claiming half of what is left of Hungary, which may mean that the Reich will soon try to take it, too.

German aggression is one of the greatest realities in Hungarian history. Some of the grandest statues of Budapest are raised to heroes who dared oppose German domination. Hungary's most precious tradition is that of fighting for liberty and most of those fights have been against Germans.

However, this fear of Germany is only one of two great political realities. The other is that Czechoslovakia has annexed land containing 750,000 Hungarians. That wrong is really not so vital as the stupendous fact of German encroachment, but it makes a greater impression. It causes more immediate pain, greater bitterness, and humiliation. The mutilation of Hungary by the Czechs is a pressing reality; the threatened absorption of all Hungary by the Germans is only a potentiality. The smaller evil is here, the greater only at the door, so the smaller seems more important. In choosing between them, Hungary prefers to fight the smaller, more immediate one.

Dinner Is Served!

Wide World

And There Is No Waiting on This Food Line

These Pups Are Always Ready for Their Next Meal. They Make a Pretty Picture as They Line Up to Fill Up

Britain's Caution Criticized; Refugees Swamp Valencia

VALENCIA, June 15 (AP)—Valencia was swamped today by an ever-swelling stream of war impoverished refugees from Castellon de la Plana and Castellon Province.

The Bull Ring, many theaters, and every building that could be evacuated to make room for them was packed with the 15,000 already arrived.

They brought tragic stories of hours spent in dodging bombs and machine-gun bullets from Insurgent warplanes.

Most of the refugees arrived afoot, carrying their few wordly possessions, but a few more fortunate came by mule cart. There was scarcely an able-bodied man among them. Adult males were left behind to dig Government trenches or to take places in the lines.

Civil officials set up a special bureau to handle the migration, attempting to move many of the refugees to less-exposed villages farther south.

Inhabitants were warned that failure to take care of as many of the refugees as possible would be dealt with severely.

Meanwhile, an official Government communiqué at Madrid failed to admit the fall of Castellon de la Plana in a summary of events at the front, but observers there declared loss of the City would mean little in the final outcome of the war.

They expressed belief the war would continue for months, perhaps years, with the final outcome still undetermined.

They emphasized that Madrid, where all appeared lost 19 months ago, still was holding out heroically.

Even loss of Valencia would not be vital, they said, so long as Government Spain was determined to fight.

Government hopes of eventual victory appeared to be based on belief the conflict eventually would be dumped into a larger arena in which European powers could not afford to permit Fascist powers to control Spain.

French Freighter Bombed

VALENCIA, June 15 (AP)—The French freighter Gaulois sank in this harbor today after being bombed in an Insurgent air raid. Valencia's port and suburbs suffered five heavy bombings. There were no casualties aboard the Gaulois, a 500-ton ship from Marseille.

BARCELONA, June 15 (AP)—Barcelona was under air raid alarm for two hours today as Insurgent bombers twice attacked the City before dawn. No victims were reported, however. Both waves of raiders encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 15—There is no disguising the fact that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's pronouncement on the bombing of British ships in Spain has disappointed the very generally entertained hopes that it might have been possible for the British Government to have taken more decisive action.

Mr. Chamberlain's refusal to pledge protection to British vessels trading with Government Spain was conditioned on his contention before the House of Commons that effective protection could not be given unless Britain was "prepared to take an active part in the hostilities."

It is recognized that a hasty attempt to put a stop to the Mediterranean outrages without more collective strength than is now available for maintaining the rule of law might only result in making matters worse.

Opposition circles, however, are especially disquieted. The prevailing view there is that whatever for the moment the Cabinet may decide, public opinion will insist upon positive measures of some kind if further British fatalities should occur.

Called "Not Good Enough"

The News Chronicle, Liberal, describes what is proposed as "not good enough." The Manchester Guardian, Liberal, heads its comment, "Acquiescence?" The Daily Herald, Labor, uses as its main caption, "Ribaldry in Burgos."

Among Conservatives loyal endeavor is made to show that any stronger action than that proposed by the Government is impracticable since it would be liable to lead to the extension of hostilities. The Daily Telegraph, Conservative, defends Mr. Chamberlain on the ground that he has only a "choice of evils." It adds, however, that the question is not closed. It also describes retaliation as repudiated on every side, though "the problem cannot be dismissed from consideration and a satisfactory solution may yet be found."

Must Meet New Conditions

The Times, Conservative, is equally apologetic. While describing the Government's decision as "wise," it declares that the bombing of merchant ships and also of open towns are "both contrary to the rules of war." The Times also says: "Effort must be made to modify or extend conventions to meet new conditions until the day has come when the use of these new instruments of destruction can be prevented by a real threat of overwhelming collective retaliation."

During the Commons debate, the Prime Minister was bombarded by protests from Mr. Clement R. Attlee and other members of the Labor Party. Mr. Chamberlain explained that in the Government's opinion to attempt to protect ships inside territorial waters in the war zone would mean a departure from the Government's policy of nonintervention.

Sir Henry Page Croft, Conservative, asked whether a special tax ought not to be imposed upon British ships engaged in such dangerous trade. Mr. Edwin Sandys, another Government supporter, on the other hand, voiced a feeling that was also held on Conservative back benches when he asked whether the Prime Minister was satisfied that the action he proposed was adequate.

Poland to Detain Illegal Visitors

WARSAW, June 15 (AP)—Persons entering Poland illegally or overstaying times allotted in their visas will be imprisoned in concentration camps in the future, it has been announced officially.

The ruling will be applied to visitors regardless of whether they are of Polish descent.

The act was regarded as another measure aimed at checking an influx of Jews, particularly from Austria and Danzig. It was stated that three Jews already had been sent to concentration camps for illegal entry under the new regulation.

Hungary Restricts Jews

BUDAPEST, June 15 (AP)—The Hungarian Government yesterday acted to limit the percentage of Jewish members to be allowed in official organizations of lawyers, physicians, and engineers. The Government issued a decree prohibiting the professional organizations from accepting any further members until a percentage figure is agreed upon.

Czech Factions Seek to Protect Economic Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 15—Three hours of discussion yesterday between representatives of the Government and the Sudeten German Party, and a meeting this morning of the Inner Committee of Political Ministers of the Cabinet, indicate clearly that negotiations have now reached a decisive stage when it is anticipated more or less final revision of the Nationality Statute can be made.

[The Government, according to the Associated Press, announced today that Premier Milan Hodza had informed leaders of the Sudeten German Party he would take both the Party's demands and his own minorities statute as bases for further negotiations on the troublesome German minority problem.

A communiqué on last night's three-hour conference between Dr. Hodza and Sudeten representatives — followers of the Nazi-supported Konrad Henlein—said talks would be resumed in a few days.

It contained formal assurance that the Government would discuss the Sudeten demands presented in a memorandum June 8, but not yet made public.]

The way also is expected to open for more concrete discussions with the Hungarian and Polish minorities.

Yesterday's general meeting of the Federation of Czechoslovak Industrialists, in which Czech, Slovak, German, and other nationalities are represented, was marked by speeches emphasizing the importance of concentrating upon economic co-operation between the nationalities.

Political Issues Barred

Some fears had been expressed in certain quarters lest the occasion be utilized by German representatives for a discourse on political issues. Instead Theodor Liebig, well-known Reichenberg industrialist who represented the German section, emphasized in his speech that such an institution as the Federation should be concerned only with the economic questions of Czechoslovakia. He underlined that there should be no uncertainty in this matter that he and the German section were opposed to any such organization concerning itself with the political outlook, whether democratic or authoritarian.

Doctor Jaroslav, press chairman of the Federation, based his speech upon the conviction that however great the difficulties, Czechoslovakia would come through. An indication of the importance of this meeting was the fact that Premier Milan Hodza, despite the exceptional pressure of business these last few days, found time to spend an hour with the industrialists yesterday.

Trade Talks Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 15 — Negotiations are reopening here today between Czechoslovakia and Germany for a new trade agreement which will also embrace Austria and which is to function from Jan. 1 next.

Stalin Wins One-Way Election

MOSCOW, June 15 (AP)—The first of 11 elections to be held in each of the Soviet Union's constituent republics resulted in a turnout of 99.2 per cent of eligible voters, with 99.6 per cent of those voting casting ballots for the Stalinist bloc of candidates, it was announced officially.

The election was held Sunday in Georgia, native State of Joseph Stalin.

Since there was only one list of candidates, it was presumed 0.4 per cent of the voters spoiled their ballots.

Out of 1,898,041 eligible voters, 1,883,608 cast ballots. Of these 1,876,391 voted for the Stalinist bloc.

MOSCOW, June 15 (AP)—Seven executives in the Commissariat for Home Trade, which supplies Soviet Russia with everyday commodities, were removed today because of muddled conditions in stores and markets.

Poor service, resulting in failure of stores in Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities to get ordinary goods, caused the shakeup.

Four men have been given the supreme penalty for the capsizing of a ferry in which 24 persons were drowned, May 1, the newspaper of Novosibirsk, Siberia, reported today. It said a military court condemned the men as Trotskyists who deliberately overloaded the boat.

Another report said that muddled conditions in stores and markets today resulted in the removal of seven executives in the Commissariat for Home Trade—Soviet Russia's supplier of everyday commodities.

Continuance of sporadic purges in Russia is evidenced in a series of recent reported cases ranging from Fascist terrorism to smuggling of dental supplies.

On May 28, four persons were sentenced to capital punishment for attempting to disrupt collective farming by introducing Fascist methods; and on June 4 a Leningrad woman dentist was convicted of smuggling supplies for her business and having too much spending money. She was also charged with spy activities.

Recent arrests among the clergy indicate the courts are "purging" nearly every phase of civil and State life. A Greek Orthodox Archbishop and others seized in an intensified drive were charged with membership in a "counter-revolutionary Church-Fascist spying organization."

Common in recent purges is the charge of wrecking. Recently two silk workers were centenced to imprisonment for destroying 600,000 mulberry trees. In another section, 17 members of a wrecking and espionage group were reported executed.

Criminal inefficiency was the charge resulting in the capital sentence of three railroad employees whose train collided with another on April 7.

Airways Chief Named In British Arms Plan

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—A change in the Government subsidized Imperial Airways has installed Sir John Reith as a $50,000 a year chief executive to build the company into a powerful civil arm of British air rearmament.

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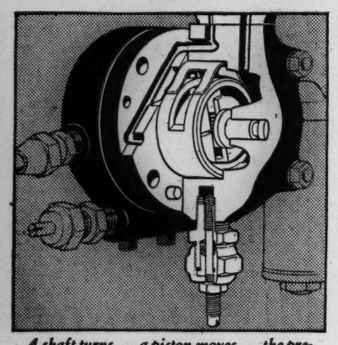

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From Boston
June 16-28,
July 5-9-16-21-28, Aug. 2-9-13-20-25

From New York
June 17-24-29,
July 6-11-18-22-29, Aug. 3-10-15-22-26

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254 E. FORD'M RD.. Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST.. Bet.B'way&Church
100 DELANCEY ST.. N.E.Cor.Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE.. 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY.. Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST.... Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV.. Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE.... Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE.. Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)

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Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15, Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1938

Senators Plan Filibuster On Flood Control

Two Vermonters Ready to Talk Against U. S. Title to Dams

Seek Amendment

Court Contest Promised If Bill Is Enacted by Congress

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Vermont's two Republican Senators, Warren R. Austin and Ernest W. Gibson, determined today to "talk as long as we can" to prevent the Senate from accepting the flood-control bill.

They objected to provisions authorizing the Government to take title for dams and reservoirs without consent of the States, although the Government would pay all the costs.

Their objective, they said, was to recommit the measure, an action likely to prolong the session at least one more day, and have the proposed legislation amended to require consent of the State before the Government could seize lands for flood control.

Even if the bill became law without changes, they announced, Gov. George D. Aiken, Republican, would decline to "surrender our resources."

Support Offered

"Our State," Senator Austin told the Senate, "will fight this proposed law in the courts—our only protection."

The Vermonters were joined in their opposition to the bill, carrying authorization for $375,000,000 in flood control projects, by Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming and Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York.

Senators Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska and William H. King (D) of Utah announced their intention to discuss States' rights at least an hour each, although Majority Leader Alban W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky had attempted to reach an agreement to vote on the report by 1 p. m.

Senator Austin declared the measure would "make a skeleton of Vermont's Green Mountains by taking away our valleys."

He recounted how Vermonters had fought for their lands in 1763 when the Governor of the Province of New York attempted to take title to them and how Ethan Allen and other Vermonters drove invaders out of the valleys.

This same issue of title to land, Senator Austin said, "is here today. We won't offer violence in fighting the Federal Government's aggression, although we're in the same position now."

Norris for Federal Plan

Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, sponsor of the TVA and advocate of Government ownership of dams and reservoirs, said the Government "never could carry out a flood program if it had to wait for consent of the States."

But in a speech opposing the measure, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts said, "This bill would not have been proposed if Congress had ratified the New England compacts.

"New Hampshire and Vermont were willing to sacrifice land for flood protection in the Merrimack and Connecticut valleys and Massachusetts and Connecticut were willing to let them have their power rights."

He termed the 100 per cent payment plan "a bribe" for States' rights and asserted "virtually the only resources New Hampshire and Vermont have are natural resources which would be taken from them by this bill."

U. S. Income Tax Payments Due

Today is the deadline for the payment on second installments of the 1937 income tax, Thomas B. Hassett, acting Collector, said today at the Revenue Bureau's headquarters in the Federal Building that the offices would be open until 4:30 p. m. He added that payments made by mail, if sent out before midnight, would be accepted by his office as being made on time.

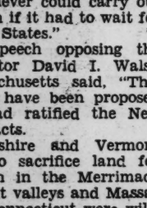
Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and slightly cooler tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy; moderate northeasterly winds.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight.

Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.



Massachusetts: Partly cloudy in the interior and cloudy on the coast tonight and Thursday, with showers in the southeast portion tonight; slightly cooler in the northeast portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Maine: Generally fair in the interior and cloudy on the coast tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; mostly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast wind except fresh along the Massachusetts coast, mostly overcast tonight and Thursday, with showers over the south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	73	Minneapolis	66	88
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	68	76	New York	66	74
Denver	54	74	Norfolk	68	74
Helena	50	68	Philadelphia	66	80
Kansas City	68	90	St. Louis	72	84
Los Angeles	62	80	San Francisco	54	72
Miami	80	84	Washington	66	78

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 15.
B—Maximum, June 14.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:51 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Thursday, 1:56 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:52 p. m.

School Age Bill Loses In the Bay State House

In Boston Today

Priest Opposes School Age Rise

The bill raising the compulsory school attendance age from 14 years to 16 years, which the State Federation of Labor has confidently expected would pass, was killed today when Representative John F. Aspell of Boston, Democratic floor leader, read a letter in opposition from the Rev. Richard J. Quinlan, diocesan superintendent of Roman Catholic schools.

The Quinlan letter asked that the proposed legislation be referred to next annual session on the grounds that the wages and hours legislation is pending in Congress and because this bill affects child labor in this State.

Representative Ralph V. Clampit (R) of Springfield, House Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means, speaking in favor of the legislation, expressed surprise at the appearance of the Quinlan letter. He said he was "decidedly disappointed" at the stand taken by the Rev. Mr. Quinlan.

Representative Clampit said the special committee of the Legislature, which studied this subject last year, "generously put itself out" to ask the Rev. Mr. Quinlan and two other directors of Roman Catholic education in the State their views. He said the committee "was led to believe" that the Roman Catholic organization was in favor of the bill proposed by the special committee. He said it was "unfortunate" the Quinlan letter arrived at such a late date.

Representative Aspell said that as a result of the wages and hours bill before Congress, legislatures throughout the country probably would be asked to pass state laws conforming to its provisions and therefore it might be necessary to repeal the State Act if passed this year.

The Rev. Mr. Quinlan sent a similar letter to legislative leaders, including Mr. Aspell, in 1935 in a successful under-cover drive to kill the school age legislation.

Parents Support Measure Approved

The House of Representatives today approved a bill providing for a graduated scale of "support of parents" under the Old Age Assistance law.

The bill, filed by Representative Andrew D. Carlin of Brighton, provides that children shall support needy parents according to their fianancial ability. This scale is based upon the annual earnings of children. Earnings up to $1,000 are exempt.

The House substituted this bill for a resolve calling for a study of the support of parents clause in the present law. The substitution was ordered by a roll call vote of 118 to 75.

Under the Old-Age Assistance law, children must support parents 65 years old according to their ability to pay. The amount a local board sets is substituted for any deficiency in the children's payment on a present minimum of $30 a month.

The Carlin proposal was opposed by Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, who contended the bill would set up an unworkable system.

Modern Beach For Charlestown

Through the persistence of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Charlestown will have the first modern bathing beach in its history, it was announced today at City Hall.

The Mayor reported that the WPA project for a bathhouse and improvement of the property at Dewey Beach for bathing purposes has received final approval in Washington and would be started during the present week. Up to now, he said, Dewey Beach has been a beach in name only. Its improvement will entail the dumping of tons of sand on the shores of the Mystic River.

By July 4, at the latest, bathing facilities are expected to be available on a modernized scale. The beach is close to the heart of Charlestown, near Sullivan Square.

Somerville Begins Check on Relief

In the most sweeping investigation into welfare cases yet attempted in the City, route patrolmen in Somerville have been furnished by Mayor John M. Lynch with questionnaires to be filled out for each welfare recipient on their beats. There are 30 questions on each sheet.

Somerville has 1,500 welfare cases on its rolls and the number is increasing, according to the Mayor, despite an increase in the number of those employed on Federal projects. Last year more than $1,000,000 was spent for relief and unless the flow of welfare checks is curbed, the figure will be even larger this year, he states.

Two months ago a laymen's committee of five citizens appointed by the Mayor, conducted a secret investigation of the welfare situation and made a report to him. The present plan for a complete check of welfare cases by police, is believed to be one result of this investigation.

Tobin Changes Motley's Jobs

William A. Motley of Jamaica Plain, Chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, today was transferred to be Chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners, by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. The salary in each position is $6,000 a year.

Commissioner Motley replaces David I. Shaw, holdover from the Mansfield Administration, whose term expired March 31. He is a former City Councilor and was a strong supporter of Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., in his campaign for Mayor in 1933.

Boston's Board of Assessors was increased to a five-man board today with the appointment by Mayor Tobin of two additional members. He named John J. Walsh of Allston and Thomas A. Dowd of Dorchester to the new positions created by the Legislature at the Mayor's request this year.

At the same time the Mayor reappointed the regular three incumbents of the Board: John P. O'Hearn, two years; Edward T. Kelly, four years; and John C. L. Dowling, five years. Mr. Walsh was appointed for one year and Mr. Dowd for two. The Mayor designated Mr. Kelly to con-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

N. H. Constitution Adoption Brings Historical Pageant

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 15—The State of New Hampshire is prepared for a special holiday next Tuesday when the 150th anniversary of the signing the Constitution of the United States by New Hampshire will be observed. The State's adoption was something more than just another State. Eight other States had approved it. Nine were necessary to make it effective. New Hampshire became the ninth State to approve the Constitution when its delegates in convention at Concord on June 21, 1788, voted favorably. Sesquicentennial celebrations have been under way for some time in various parts of the State, and the celebrations will come to a climax Tuesday with the historical pageant parade at Concord. About 100,000 persons are expected to be present for the parade, in which various phases of New Hampshire history will be depicted. Various towns and cities in the State have made special financial appropriations in order that they may participate in the pageant parade with displays picturing the part they have played in State history. The parade is expected to be two and a half miles long and to take about three hours to pass the reviewing stands. As authorized by Gov. Francis P. Murphy and his Council, approximately $7,500 will be spent to take natural color motion pictures of the parade. The first section of the parade will be devoted to the history of New Hampshire previous to its settlement by white men. The second section will deal with the history up to the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1788, and the final section will be devoted to New Hampshire history for the past 150 years.

Tax Reduction Sought

Taxpayers' groups throughout New Hampshire are making concerted efforts to bring about reductions in local tax rates. Taxpayers' associations have been organized at Concord and Nashua and in both cases the banks of the city have been instrumental in the organization of the bodies. The banks contend that it is in the interest of their depositors that local Government be operated efficiently with modest tax rates as these depositors in many cases are home owners and as bank depositors are participants in extensive invest-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Malden Turns Spotlight Upon Welfare Lists

Public Permitted to See Names of Recipients of Municipal Aid

Politics Barred

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass., June 15—Climaxing a year during which this city has consistently tightened control of welfare distribution, Bernard Kaplan, City Solicitor, last night ruled the public has a right to inspect the City Hall lists of persons receiving welfare aid—thus setting what is believed to be a statewide precedent.

Heretofore, welfare lists have been as inviolable a secret as information concerning payers of larger income taxes used to be. The ruling, which came at the close of a stormy session at the City Hall, decrees there shall be no printing of public welfare lists. The move is designed to shake off questionable cases.

Politics Barred

Ever since November, 1937, Malden has attempted to operate under a new era of welfare administration. The program has had three principal features:

1. Co-operation among the Mayor, the Welfare Commission and the City Government.
2. Complete divorcement of relief from politics.
3. A deliberate effort to make relief unattractive enough so recipients will be constantly goaded to find employment in private enterprise as soon as possible.

Last November a secret investigation was made which disclosed a number of incongruous situations in welfare distribution. Persons on public welfare were calling for groceries and other commodities and leaving their automobiles and even limousines parked on nearby streets. One inspector, according to the Malden Evening News, found a family which was receiving the full limit of supplies, making casks of wine. It also was reported that a woman relief recipient had $100 a month income from rentals and had installed, while on relief, a $400 oil burner.

Stringent Regulations

All relief cards were called in at that time, according to Charles H. Roy, one of the three Welfare Commissioners, and new one issued under much more stringent regulations. Following the present schedule for public aid disbursement:

1. Families of three persons receive a $13.80-a-week WPA job and no additional aid from the Malden Treasury.
2. Families of four or five persons are entitled to a $13.80 WPA job and a $3 grocery order each week.
3. Families of six, seven or eight receive a $5 grocery order in addition to the $13.80 WPA job.
4. Families of more than eight depend upon the discretion of the inspector for their grocery order and are also given a $13.80 WPA job.

Relief Costs Rising

"In many cities," says Mr. Roy, "where politicians use relief lists for voting lists, public aid contributes cash, free milk and groceries, fuel, clothing, and shoes. These are often equivalent to more than the relief recipient could earn by employment in a private trade or industry and he is not encouraged to remove himself from relief. If the WPA were effective, relief costs would drop. But instead, they are rising. The reason for this is supplementary aid given by towns and cities."

Boston is among the many cities which give out cash instead of orders.

"We provide a bare existence—not luxuries—and that is why persons on relief are driven back into private enterprise at the earliest opportunity," Mr. Roy continued.

Higher Relief Load

At present, Malden, a semi-industrial City of 65,000 inhabitants, has a relief load of 669 persons. This is an increase of 122 over the same period last year. But compared to the pole vaults taken by relief lists in general, Mr. Roy feels Malden is

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

All the Mayor Needs Is Some Rice

By a Staff Photographer

Lillian Lee — Mayor Maurice J. Tobin — Alfred Lee

Two small Chinese children, somewhat awed by the high ceilings and dignity of the executive offices, today presented Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston with a rice bowl and a pair of ivory chopsticks as symbolic of the campaign going on in Boston to provide relief for refugees in China.

Mayor Tobin was busy with executive duties when his Secretary whispered something that made him smile. Immediately the Mayor arose with the rejoinder, "Send them in at once." And through the doorway came Lillian Lee, 10, and her brother, Alfred Lee, 8, with the tokens of Chinese gratitude for the Mayor's sympathy with their cause.

Accompanying the children were three members of the Boston Committee of the United Council for Civilian Relief in China, John J. Kearney, Chairman of the Boston Labor Committee; Dr. William E. Cheeney, Trustee of Boston University, and Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, Department of Government, Harvard University. They told the Mayor that a "bowl of rice" party would be held next Friday at the Majestic Theater, at which many bowls are expected to be filled with funds for the relief of refugees.

Higher Standards Cited as Need By Head of Carnegie

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Discussing the place of research today, Dr. Vannevar Bush, newly-elected President of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, told reporters the greatest needs now were for "a higher standard of living and a better mental life."

Indirectly, he said, these achievements can be reached by research.

"One might wonder, for example," he said, "what good the study of cosmic rays is when no one knows what they are, much less what practical use they may serve. But at least the knowledge gained by study is fundamental to physics, and even if there are no by-prdoucts, it reflects back to benefit mankind by increasing its self-esteem."

Dr. Bush outlined the four greatest divisions of research in America:

1. Governmental, spending of money to better agriculture and establishing the Bureau of Standards;
2. Educational institutions where research is allied with training men;
3. Industrial laboratories where the direct utilitarian value is sought out;
4. Great foundations for advancing science in the public interest.

Fortunately, he said, "the progress of research in all fields is made possible because these divisions exist. Were any one to be missing, there would be great gaps hard to fill.

"The welfare of any nation depends on scientific advance, from the purest technical investigation to the most utilitarian projects of applied engineering. In a totalitarian state, research must serve the immediate needs of the nation, while in a democracy it goes its own happy way, investigating, studying, anything it chooses."

Asked which sysem he felt better for research in the long run, Dean Bush hesitated, but reflected that probably the second was the better way because men who have the directing of research usually find that the man free to work on the things he likes instead of the things he's told to do accomplishes the best results.

'Made in Japan' Bars Vets U. S. Flag Sale

By the Associated Press

Attleboro, Mass., June 15

War veterans in Government hospitals will lose about $100 this year because the Attleboro Spanish War Veterans' Auxiliary cannot find American flags to sell at its annual benefit sale.

Mrs. Sadie Gorman, Auxiliary President, said dealers in New York, Chicago, Boston, and other cities could supply only Japanese-made flags, so the Auxiliary called off its sale.

"I didn't think such a thing as this could happen in America," Mrs. Gorman commented.

Brann and Fernald Call Barrows' Term Maine's Costliest

PORTLAND, Maine, June 15 (AP)—Former Gov. Louis J. Brann, (D), today stood beside State Senator Roy L. Fernald, (R), in accusing Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, (R), of giving Maine its costliest administration.

Mr. Brann, unopposed, declared a State fiscal report June 30 would disclose "the present Administration had more money to spend and expended more money than any other previous Administration in Maine." Mr. Brann was Governor Barrows' immediate predecessor.

Liberties Union Demands Senator Back Up Charges

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, today challenged State Senator Sybil H. Holmes, Chairman of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee investigating subversive activities, to prove the Committee's charge the Union is directed by Communists.

The Committee made the charge in a report last week.

"If your Committee," Mr. Baldwin said in a letter to Miss Holmes, "had taken the trouble to get the facts before indulging in such reckless public charges, you would not now be putting yourself in the position of crediting by implication the general finding of your Commission.

"If, as it is fair to assume from the record, the rest of your conclusions are similarly unsupported by evidence, your Commission's recommendations will be regarded by responsible people as reflecting only the apparent prejudices of your members."

No member of the Communist Party, nor anyone "even indirectly associated with that Party" has ever been a leader of the A.C.L.U., he said.

"We challenge you to name one person whose influence in the Civil Liberties Union justifies your charge that our policies are 'directed and dictated by members of the Communist Party.'"

Bail Furnished By Defendants In Revere Case

State Police Rounding Up 39 Persons Indicted by Special Jury

Third Phase Due

Fifty Witnesses Summoned for Testimony in Beano and Track Betting

The special Suffolk County Grand Jury, which is investigating graft and crime conditions in Revere, Mass., was not in session today, but State police rounded up several of the 39 persons indicted yesterday afternoon.

Seven persons, including William L. O'Brien, Jr., whose father was formerly president of the Revere Chamber of Commerce, had been picked up at noon. They were released in $500 bail each by the Bail Commissioner for a hearing at a date to be fixed.

Mr. O'Brien is accused of conspiracy to set up and maintain the North Shore Club, 1459 North Shore Road, Revere, and with keeping a building near that address for registering horse race bets.

In respect to the memory of Chief Justice Arthur Prentice Rugg, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, whose funeral was held today in the First Unitarian Church at Worcester, the jury rooms were closed, as were all other State courts throughout the State.

Third Phase of Inquiry

The jurors prepared to begin tomorrow the third phase of their inquiry, covering beano games and horse race betting at Revere. John S. Derham, Assistant Attorney General, said 50 witnesses had been summoned.

Only two out of the 39 indicted in two gambling conspiracies were arraigned yesterday. They were Mayor James M. O'Brien and Police Chief Edward J. Tighe of Revere, who were released by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in nominal bail, equivalent to release in their own recognizance.

The indictments yesterday covered the second phase of the crime inquiry, and related to two places, the Ruby Club, 122 Centennial Avenue, and the North Shore Club.

The Mayor and Police Chief were charged with consiracy to set up and maintain a gambling nuisance at each club. Indicted with them were both members of the Revere Police Department's two-man "vice and racket squad," Lieut. Henry Tracey and Patrolman William C. Gibson, who have indicated they will surrender and be arraigned tomorrow.

Statements by Patrolman

The others indicted in the two conspiracies include alleged gamblers, alleged former associates of Louis Gaeta, whose murder last November prompted the Revere investigation by Attorney General Paul A. Dever, and similar associates of David J. Breen, who was slain in Boston a few weeks after Gaeta's death.

Patrolman Gibson is the only one of the defendants to make any public statements so far. The Boston American quoted him today as saying: "I do not intend to have the whole thing dropped in my lap." The Post described him as saying he had merely "taken orders" from his superiors and that he wasn't "going to be made the goat of this thing."

"As a plain patrolman, I had to bring complaints of gambling nuisances to the attention of the chief and my immediate boss," he was quoted in the Post, "and when they told me, 'O. K., we'll take care of them—you just take it easy,' I followed orders."

Free Rides From Shop to Home Is Ford Plan to Show Product

Working on the theory that "if the mountain will not go to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain," a major automobile manufacturer is today taking his product to more than 50,000,000 persons throughout the country who have failed to make an effort to inspect his 1938 models.

Mahomet in this instance is Henry Ford.

It seems that despite advertisements and conveniently placed show-rooms, visitors are just not coming—not even to look at the brand-new cars. Where previously thousands of persons thronged to see what made the new automobiles run, only salesmen now gather to discuss technical points.

So today Mr. Ford is found taking his latest achievement to the mountain—the American public.

Here in New England, it was explained by Edward J. Corcoran, sales promotion director in charge of the program, more than 50,000 free rides will be given during the rest of June to persons who in all probability will not even be interested in buying.

The system is quite simple, as Mr. Corcoran explained it at the Somerville branch office of the Ford Motor Company this morning. It works on the idea that anything that might help business helps everyone.

The plan, as begun this week at the Waltham Watch Company and at the Gillette Safety Razor Company factories, is to place a fleet of approximately 100 cars supplied by Greater Boston dealers around the doors from which workers emerge at night. Then, with a sound truck advertising free rides, workers are invited to be driven home.

Most of the people who ride, it can easily be seen, do not own cars themselves. 'But, according to Mr. Corcoran, it is hoped that the demonstrations will help build a better attitude on the part of the public toward automobiles, and that it will start the ball rolling toward recovery.

As evidence of the company's purely good faith in attempting to make recovery for all, he said, salesmen and drivers of the cars have been directed not to follow up any contacts. Of course, he added with a smile, if persons choose to come to us and buy, we will not stop them.

Cars used in the mass demonstrations are all types from roadsters to de luxe sedans.

So some night when that last dime for carfare is missing, or when the old wagon has been left home, maybe you'll find a fleet of cars waiting outside your office to take you home. Just take your pick.

G. A. C.

Juvenile Reading Drops to the Tap Of Tap Dancing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 15—The multiplicity of WPA and other recreational projects are suggested as the likely reason for the sharp decline in juvenile reading by Hiller C. Wellman, city librarian, in his annual report.

"Almost every child in Springfield seems to be learning tap dancing. The feet of even tiny readers at our tables are continually tap-tapping. Whether their heads are being educated or not, their heels certainly are."

Mr. Wellman cited figures to show that since 1932 there has been a sharp decline in juvenile reading in Springfield. In the last four years the drop has been 131,621 volumes, or more than 20 per cent. He said that various explanations, such as movies, radios and automobiles, are not convincing, but that a more plausible suggestion is the multiplicity of recreation projects for young people.

Adult reading, on the other hand, has shifted during the past year. More non-fiction books were borrowed than in any previous year of the library's history, while a "huge decline" in fiction reading was reported by the librarian. The reading public borrowed 425,636 fewer novels during the year.

N. H. Trade to Unite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 15—The New Hampshire division of the Smaller Business Association of New England will organize here tonight in line with the drive to make small business throughout the country an organized force in national affairs.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Italian Programme
Overture to "The Secret of Suzanne" ..... Wolf-Ferrari
Prelude to "La Traviata" ..... Verdi
Aria "Una Furtiva Lagrima," from "L'Elisir d'Amore" ..... Donizetti
Tenor solo: Francesco Albanese
Fantasia, "Tosca" ..... Puccini
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Paisiello
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Ballet Music from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Symphonic Poem, "Pines of Rome" ..... Respighi
I. The Pines of the Villa Borghese
II. The Pines near a Catacomb
III. The Pines of the Janiculum
IV. The Pines of the Appian Way
Aria of Musetta from "La Bohème" ..... Puccini
Soprano: Alba Alessandrini
"Il Bacio," Waltz ..... Arditi
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Copley—
"Created Equal," by John Hunter Booth. Presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village Theater—
"Penrod and His Twin Brothers," 1:50, 5:02, 8:15. Also "In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Gaiety Girls," with Jack Hulbert and Patricia Ellis. Also "Over the Wall," featuring Dick Foran. John Litel and June Travis.

South Station Theater—
"The Story of Captain Kidd." "Breathless Moments." "Mountain Climbing." "Life of the Gannetts." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Adventures of Marco Polo," with Gary Cooper. 2:41, 6:23, 9:45. Also "Sailing Along," featuring Jessie Matthews. 4:25, 8:07.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Fenway and Paramount—
"Crime School," starring the "Dead End" kids, and featuring Humphrey Bogart and Gale Page. Fenway: 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Torchy Blane in Panama," with Lola Lane and Paul Kelly. Fenway: 12:50, 3:30, 6:10 8:55. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

Uptown—
"College Swing," with Gracie Allen, George Burns and Martha Raye. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also "The Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon. 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Adventures of Marco Polo," starring Gary Cooper. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Cocoanut Grove," with Fred MacMurray. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8:05. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

University—
Constance Bennett and Cary Grant in "Topper." 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. Also "Take Way for Tomorrow," with Victor Moore. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: Alice Faye in "In Old Chicago." Also "Sailing Along," with Jessie Matthews.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." Also "The First Hundred Years," with Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce. Daily 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Also "Romance of Louisiana."

State and Orpheum—
"Three Comrades," with Robert Taylor, Margaret Sullavan, Franchot Tone, and Robert Young. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:05. Also "The Lone Wolf in Paris," with Francis Lederer and Frances Drake. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 8:55.

Strand—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. Also Bob Burns, Jack Oakie, and Kenny Baker in "Radio City Revels." Tomorrow: "Mannequin," with Spencer Tracy and Joan Crawford. Also "Quick Money," featuring Fred Stone.

Tremont—
Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." Also "Hollywood Hotel," with Benny Goodman and Dick Powell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Parnell." Also "Vogues of '38," with Warner Baxter and Joan Bennett.

Exeter—
"Law of the Underworld," with Chester Morris and Ann Shirley. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Adventures of Marco Polo," featuring Gary Cooper and Sigrid Gurie. 3, 5:55, 8:50. Tomorrow: Jack Hulbert and Patricia Ellis in "The Gaiety Girls." Also "Joy of Living," featuring Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Bette Davis and Leslie Howard in "It's Love I'm After." Also "You Only Live Once," featuring Henry Fonda and Sylvia Sidney. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Boston—
"A Slight Case of Murder," featuring Edward G. Robinson. 9:46 a. m., 12:33, 3:20, 6:07, 8:54. Also "Love on a Budget," with The Jones Family. 10:52 a. m., 1:39, 4:26, 7:15, 10.

Keith Memorial—
"Three Blind Mice," featuring Loretta Young and Joel McCrea. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward. 10:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:10. Preview tonight at 10 p. m. of "The Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux, Mischa Auer and Douglas.

Metropolitan—
"Adventures of Robin Hood," starring Errol Flynn. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6.50, 9:45. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," featuring Fred McHugh and Ann Sheridan. 11:45 a. m., 2:45 5:45, 8:35. Tomorrow: Don Ameche, Simone Simon and Robert Young in "Josette." Also "You and Me," with Sylvia Sidney and George Raft.

Hub—
"Hell's Angels," 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Lady Tubbs," 9:45 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8. Tomorrow: Edward G. Robinson in "The Whole Town's Talking." Also "She Married Her Boss," with Claudette Colbert and Melvyn Douglas.

Other Events

Women's Voters Club—
The final supper and meeting of the year will be held for the Young Voters' Group. Clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street. 6:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on Stained Glass by Mrs. Sayward. Huntington Avenue, 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

What's Going On in the Arts

Water Colors at Harvard

A loan exhibition of contemporary American water colors will be on view through June 24 at Dunster House, Harvard University.

Certain of the more prominent water colorists are represented in this exhibition. Some of them are little known, if at all, in Boston and Cambridge. But all the names are familiar to the New York gallery-trotter. The Bostonian looking about will find differences from methods commonly employed here. We have our tradition and our preferences, and the market has its influence as well upon the general trend of our water color style.

Looking about in the Dunster House lounge, we see how water colorists elsewhere have avoided naturalism, and sought not so much to represent what they see as to translate the visible world into something decorative or fanciful or philosophic. They work in various ways. For example, Morris Kantor does a still-life which is not easily identified as to floral species, but is full of vitality and has a bright, sharp outline which makes the picture seem particularly alive amongst its neighbors. Kuniyoshi's still-life, a bowl of fruit, is made in quite another manner; the artist has sought to express a solid and fixed design so that the pattern sums up all that is restful, contrary to the alert and active impression of the Kantor.

There is a Birchfield and a Hopper, each expressing in its special way the artist's peculiar response to architectural forms in America, the former seeking emotional values, the latter delighting in the play of geometric forms and tricky perspectives. William Zorach shows his predisposion toward Cézanne's method in water color. Guy Pénè du Bois's water colors are really wash drawings done in his rather dry humor. Time seems to deepen his insight. From Karl Free there are some entertaining surface themes, while landscapes come from Nicolai Cikowsky, David Friendenthal, Aaron Bohrod.

One could not avoid hearing the comment of students who came into the lounge. Most of them seem to abhor any divergence from the naturalistic, and they are merciless in their criticism. We realize that there is still prejudice to be broken down against works of art which have been made on a basis beyond and above mere imitation. It is a little disheartening to find young folk on the reactionary side. On the other hand, among them there were a few enterprising souls who did undertake to bring these pictures from New York and to put them on display.

D. A.

"Crime School"

"Crime School," the new feature film at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, offers a liberal education in the grim business of how criminals are made. It stars the famed "Dead End" boys and for that reason is probably worth seeing if one is not too sensitive. There is an inescapably terrifying quality to the film, however, when one stops to consider the possible effects of permitting such lads to spend the impressionable years of their adolescence enacting the roles of budding criminals. In their performances and in the stories they are called upon to delineate, the blight seems already to be on the bud.

"Crime School" is ostensibly a story showing the contrasting effects between the old and the new methods of penology upon young unfortunates sentenced for petty crimes. Frankie, Squirt, Goofy, Spike, Fats and Bugs—a corner gang in a tenement neighborhood—are sentenced to two years in a reformatory when they refuse to divulge which one of them assaulted the crooked fence to whom they were selling stolen goods. They are brutally treated by the institution's head, who believes that the cat-o'-nine-tails and semi-starvation are proper methods of reform. A high-minded social worker, however, enters the scene, fires most of the old staff and gradually wins the boys over as he applies humane ideas. A double-crossing underling nearly ruins everything by persuading the boys to escape, but all is righted in an inconclusive conclusion. There is a romance between Frankie's sister and the social worker.

"Crime School" is not without its telling points and its dramatic moments. Unfortunately, the producers face the facts and then back away from them. In most cases, the good and the bad fit so easily into Hollywood's niches that quick reform comes as no surprise. However, the subject of "Crime School" is deadly serious; Warner Brothers ask us to take it seriously and then throw us off balance by descending to trite melodrama. Billy Halop, Bobby Jordan, Huntz Hall, Leo Gorcey, Bernard Punsley and Gabriel Dell are painfully effective in their playing of tough kids. Humphrey Bogart is upright as the upright reformer while Cy Kendall and Gale Page are effective as menace and love interest respectively.

"Torchy Blane in Panama," the companion feature, is a mildly entertaining comedy crime melodrama, with Lola Lane and Paul Kelly in the roles once played by Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. As the title indicates, Torchy gets her man in Panama. Tom Kennedy is still on hand to murmer ecstatically: "What a day!"

J. D. B.

Plays Pomona's New Organ

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLAREMONT, Calif. — Pomona College's Estey organ, one of the largest three in the West, was used recently for the first time for a student musical recital by James McNabb, junior student from South Pasadena. Compositions by Bach, Guilmant, Schumann, Franck, and Sowerby displayed the range of the organ, whose 5,936 pipes vary from three-quarters of an inch to 32 feet. It was installed in Norman Bridges Auditorium at a cost of $60,000.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
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POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
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STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2 — EXCEPTIONAL HITS — 2
Robt. Taylor—Margaret Sullavan
"THREE COMRADES"
Also: "The Lone Wolf in Paris"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Review—Today Only
Rudolph Valentino
"THE SON OF THE SHEIK"
Irene Dunne—Fred Astaire—Ginger Rogers
ROBERTA
Thurs., Fri., Sat.
DIVORCE OF LADY X, COLLEGE SWING

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
WELLESLEY HILLS
Mon., Tues., Wed.,—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Charles Boyer—Danielle Darrieux
"MAYERLING"
Robert Montgomery—Virginia Bruce
"THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS"

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family
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Chemists Led to Discoveries By Improving Old Products

Lord Kelvin's dictum that "the life and soul of science is its practical application," seems borne out by the number of new things, new jobs, new factories, new industries flourishing today in the northeastern United States whose business progress can be traced directly to research. A staff writer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has investigated representative industrial plants and associated research laboratories. This is the fifth of eight articles.*

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dewey and Almy Chemical Company of Cambridge has been a growing concern ever since housewives first learned that milk and vegetables come from tin cans instead of cows and farms, while glass jars hold the best noodle-chicken combinations and jam.

They built their reputation as chemists upon supplying the very thin film of rubber latex that seals the tops and bottoms of tin cans even more surely than rubber rings sealed grandma's jar of preserves—once.

But on "Research Day," celebrated recently by the New England Council, with the aid of large New England Manufacturers, Dewey and Almy displayed chunks of concrete almost twice as strong as the best available concrete until now. They showed bricks of solid kerosene that could be cut like gelatin with a butter knife, and they might have shown new high-powered rubber cements and mammoth rubber balloons for weather observation.

"How does it happen," we asked an official, "that a concern so long engaged in developing rubber latex uses, suddenly goes so far afield as to experiment with solid fuels and Portland cement?" For these are already well established enterprises.

Protecting Latex

The story is, that Dewey and Almy Company. research is concerned with colloidal chemistry, so that these and many other new products, soon to grow out of their present secret status, really originated from attempts to improve already existing products. Rubber latex is short-lived and the search for protective colloids to improve it in this respect led from one thing to another. A wetting agent was needed, and then a whole new group of chemicals were found that would disperse small particles of matter in solution much more efficiently.

A one-pound Dewy Almy kerosene brick burns beautifully, according to demonstration, but is still just an interesting curiosity. What it will be useful for eventually, no one knows yet, but whole industries have been founded on just such little things as this.

"TDA," the new dispersing agent, already shows signs of wide usage in industry. TDA is a complex synthesized organic compound. Mixed as a dry powder, for instance, in a small amount of pasty lampblack, the agent goes to work on the minute particles and is actually so efficient in dispersing them evenly in the water that the paste assumes the liquid characteristics of ink.

Better Cement

It is almost unbelievable that paste could be changed to a liquid in this way, not by the addition of more water but by adding a dry powder. With cement it acts the same way, separating the cement particles and causing each to act by itself. It was a long up-hill job, say the men who developed the new dispersing agent for use in concrete, to convince the cement manufacturer who for years has been burning limestone and then mechanically pulverizing the clinkers in grinding mills, that chemistry could improve on the old product.

In the rubber latex business a dispersing compound was needed to disperse sulphur, zinc oxide, and other fillers used in the liquid. In the paste industry it will be invaluable for producing a smoother product. For dispersing pigments in the color industry it is without equal in efficiency, and it promises much for the dyestuffs, insecticides, rayon and paper industries. It even allows one to use color in concrete without decreasing the strength, something virtually impossible a year ago.

Tin Can Age

We really learned to appreciate the tin can (actually rolled steel coated with tin) for the first time. The completed can, filled and sealed is a marvelous tribute to the ingenuity of modern technology. Not only is there an efficient sealing compound added to the top and bottom, but both lids are mechanically bent, crimped and "hammered" to fit tighter than a corset in wasp-waist days.

A recent boon to the textile industry was the development of a new style textile printing blanket, enabling printing without back grays. This eliminates a troublesome burr from textile printing. The new blanket (a rubber latext product) takes care of the extra color ordinarily smearing out at the margin, permits faster printing and eliminates dye waste.

Changing the physical properties of the latex somewhat, led to development of porous latex, but wood-like textured separators, for storage batteries. of new high efficiency That led to impregnating cotton with latex to make insoles for the shoe industry and heel pads that won't curl when saturated with perspiration. Whole shoes from top to sole can be made of textile fibers impregnated with latex.

Milk Containers

Icewater proof glue that will hold the labels of soda-pop bottles where they belong and prevent their soaking off, is still another product soon to issue forth. Though this is also a latex derivative, factory bottle washers will have little trouble removing old labels, for in alkaline, or soapy water, they come right off.

In New York State, milk companies are using large quantities of paper containers impregnated with parafin. These are more sanitary than glass bottles and can be disposed of when empty. Tabs are even provided so that the cartons may be hung up on hooks away from cream-loving felines and canines. But parafin has its bad points. A newer coating, still undergoing perfection in the Dewy Almy labs, is of a rubber latex basis with something extra that makes for a continuous coating, sanitary, with a sterile surface and absolutely no taste.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

ments in mortgages. The move at Nashua resulted from the attempt on the part of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to keep expenditures down, notwithstanding persistent demands. At Manchester, where there is no taxpayers' movement, it is learned that an increase of slightly more than a dollar a thousand is to be expected, but this will be less than the record high of two years ago. Although most of the communities in the State have had advancing taxes for a number of years, some have shown slight if any increases, to a large extent accountable by the lack of heavy relief loads. Many of the small towns find it fairly easy to keep their tax rates down because such a large portion of their voters are real estate owners that they vote down any proposals to increase the cost of their local Government.

* * *

Within a few weeks a campaign between backers and opopsition to the proposed Constitutional amendments approved by the State Constitutional Convention is expected to get under way. Just how big a factor these issues will be in the naming of major elective officers, remains to be seen. Democrats have renewed hopes that they may be able to elect a Governor in the fact that their party representative at the Convention as well as many Republicans backed the successful move for a proposal allowing the enactment of graduated income and inheritance taxes. Most of the opposition came from the Republicans. Despite the fact that Gov. Francis P. Murphy was known to have been opposed to this move, it received the approval of the Republican controlled Convention. Fourteen organized groups representing various phases of life in New Hampshire, previous to the Convention, had approved the tax proposal. Raymond B. Stevens, prominent Democrat, former Congressman from New Hampshire, and now Chairman of the Federal Tariff Commission, campaigned for the tax proposal several months before the Convention but since has announced that he is not seeking elective office. As time progresses condidates from both parties may take the attitude that they are better to leave the Consitutional amendments out of their contests and let them stand or fall on the voters' reaction. The attitude was taken that the Convention should be non-partisan, and this stand may be extended to cover voter disapproval or approval of the proposals at the polls.

Wedding Gown

Wide World

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

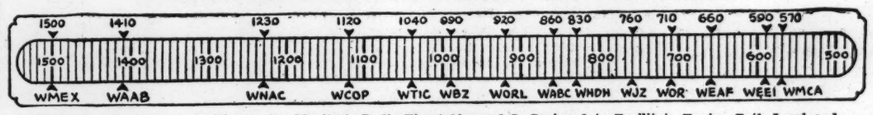
The wife of the President poses in the dress she has selected to wear at the wedding of her son, John, to Miss Anne Lindsay Clark at Nahant, Mass., on June 18.

The gown is described by Miss Lucille Mahoney, designer for Arnold Constable and Company, New York, as "a romantic ensemble combining Mrs. Roosevelt's favorite Eleanor Blue with navy." Miss Mahoney further described it as follows: The period gown is fashioned of billowy navy-blue net atop a soft, blue-silk crepe slip. Scalloped medallions of Eleanor Blue Chantilly lace outline the quaint medieval neckline and a wide insert of the same silk lace lends gentle contrast to the storybook skirt stiffened with horse hair."

Blue lilies of the valley fasten bridal-fashion over a narrow, blue belt. The sentimental mood of the gown is echoed in a scalloped Chantilly lace bolero.

Mrs. Roosevelt tops her costume with a picture hat of hand-blocked navy net, banded with navy velvet and Eleanor Blue grosgrain. Navy suede shoes complete the ensemble.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news..	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow": sketch.	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady.....	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Comment; music	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie...	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots .	News: Dance Revue.....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch .	Revelers: male quartet..	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian radio review....
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator ...	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	Sport commentator	Sport reports	"Melodic Tones" .....
7:00 Popular variety ..	"Easy Aces": sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
7:15 "Social Security" ..	"Mr. Keen": sketch .	"Uncle Ezra": sketch .	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 "Living History" ..	"Unemployment," Gov.	James Melton; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Terry O'Toole songs ..
7:45 Barry Wood's Orch.	Charles F. Hurley.....	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Don Humbert's Orch...
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function" ..	"One Man's Family":	Mal Hallet's Orchestra.	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 ica: sketch	"Midweek Function" ..	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing....
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Let's Visit": network	Harper's Varieties ....
8:45 the Lads; guests..	Barry McKinley, songs.	vocalists	interviews	Cottage Hawaiians ....
9:00 Grace Moore; com-	Sketch: "It May Have	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 ment; orchestra	Happened"	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	tory in Action" .....
9:30 "The Word Game"	Boston "Pop" Concert:	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	"The Question Box" ..
9:45 "The Word Game"	Arthur Fiedler, con-	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	"The Question Box" ..
10:00 "Gang Busters":	ductor	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings" ..	Don Humbert's Orch...
10:15 dramatic sketch ..	Boston "Pop" Concert	Class and Dance.....	"Symphonic Strings"	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:30 "It Can Be Done":	NBC Minstrel Show....	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky.	Vincent Lopez's Orch..
10:45 dramatic sketch .	NBC Minstrel Show....	Class and Dance.....	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News: Roundelay	Yankee News Service...	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 W. Osborne's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Charles Randall's Orch.	lem": variety .....
11:30 Count Basie's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Dance orchestra	Dance Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Count Basie's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Dance orchestra	Jack Coffey's Orchestra	lem": variety ....

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News: "Musical Clock".	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 Rhythm music ..	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch.....	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	News Service	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:30 Radio Almanac ...	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:45 "Tunes" : music ..	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Food talk	Farm and Home News
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan" ..	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Two Pianos .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloists....	"The Mystery Chef"...	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Home Forum": talk...	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	"Concert Hall"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Choir Loft": organist.	Studio speaker .....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	"Josh Higgins": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	Highlights, Halftones ..	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Stepmother": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Dramatic sketch	Highlights, Halftones ..	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	"Music for Madame"..
11:15 Instrumentalists ..	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jam Session .....
11:30 "Big Sister": sk...	Women and News	"Rhythm Symphonic" ..	"Get Thin to Music"..	"Fashion Congress" ....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life".....	Soloist; orchestra	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Studio speaker ..	report; music; stocks..	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review...
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sundays"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife".	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 "Vic and Sade"...	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"..	"The Happy Gang"....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "Road of Life"....	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Rangers: music	"Music of the Masters"
1:45 Hymn recital	Glenn Darwin, baritone	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Rangers: music	"Music Sweet and Low"
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob": sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Song team .....
2:15 Dictators: orch..	"Grimm's Daughter" ..	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Roger Coleman songs..
2:30 Salon orchestra ..	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	Household talk	Sport reports	Federal Theater Drama-
2:45 Salon orchestra ..	Hymn recital	"School for Wives"...	Sport reports	tization .....
3:00 Ray Block's Orch..	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Songland"	"Bachelor Born" .....
3:15 Ray Block's Orch..	Network Interviews	"Ma Perkins"	Poetry; organ	Sport reports .....
3:30 U. S. Army Band..	WHK Revue: variety...	"Pepper Young's Family"	Harold Stokes' Orch...	Edna Carter, songs....
3:45 U. S. Army Band..	WHK Revue: variety..	"The Guiding Light"...	Piano recital	"Rhythm and Stuff" ...
4:00 C. Rector's Orch..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Good Will Ambassador"	Sport reports .....
4:15 Network program ..	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Stella Dallas"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports .....
4:30 Vocalist	General Federation of	Rush Hughes, comment	Sport commentator	Sport reports .....
4:45 "Party": music	Women's Clubs	"Girl Alone": sketch..	"Hits and Encores"...	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Don Winslow: sketch...	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "Hits and Encores"	"The Singing Lady"...	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Comment; music ..	Piano duet	Little Orphan Annie...	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Vocalist	Rakov's Orchestra	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator ...	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sport reports	"Melodic Tones" .....
7:00 Variety program ..	"Easy Aces": sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment ...	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin.....	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Vocalist	Elvira Rios, songs....	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs..
7:45 "Viewpoints"	Popular music	Adrian O'Brien, tenor .	"Musical Album"	Don Humbert's Orch...
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	News dramatizations ..	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"Sinfonietta"	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:15 Gloria Keith in	News dramatizations ..	Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	Commentator .....
8:30 dramatic sketch;	"Rhythm School"	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"The Green Hornet";	Legion speaker .....
8:45 vocalists; orch.	Vivian Chiesa, soprano.	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Commentator .....
9:00 Major Bowes Hour.	Toronto Promenade Sym-	"Good News of 1938":	"The Harmonaires"	"Easy Aces" .....
9:15 Major Bowes Hour	phony Orchestra; Rey-	Robert Taylor; Freddie	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Easy Aces" .....
9:30 Major Bowes Hour	inald Stewart, cond.;	Bartholomew; Mickey	"Musical Steeplechase"	Midweek Forum .....
9:45 Major Bowes Hour	Conrad Mayo, baritone	Rooney; sketch; music	"Musical Steeplechase"	Midweek Forum .....
10:00 "The Scenic Show"	King Gustav of Sweden	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Mr. Mergenthwirkers'	"Swing at It" .....
10:15 "Essays in Music"	King Gustav of Sweden	Bob Burns, comedian;	Lobbies": drama	Don Humbert's Orch...
10:30 "Americans at	Network program	quartet; chorus; guest	Concert Revue: solo-	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:45 Work": interviews	Network program	artist; orchestra	ists; chorus; Henry	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Sport Comment.	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"...
11:15 "America Dances".	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	F. Ferdinando's Orch...	"Day's End" .....
11:30 Benny Goodman's	Music As You Desire It.	Richard Himber's Orch.	"State Fair"	"Road to Fame".....
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It.	Richard Himber's Orch.	"State Fair"	"Road to Fame".....

N. E. Congressmen Hope to Increase Basic Wage Scale

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—New Englanders expressed hope the wage-hour law passed by Congress could be amended next session to increase the minimum wage standard to 40 cents an hour.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts called the law "poor and inadequate." He added, however, that it "lays a foundation for the future by recognizing a principle." He said the legislation would be a "bitter disappointment to wage earners because it establishes a pitiful 25-cent minimum."

Senator Lodge termed it a "monument to the immense influence of a certain element in the Democratic Party." He was one of two Republican Senators to vote for the bill a year ago.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts said the legislation was a "step forward." He said it would not permit regional wage differentials and would eliminate migration of industry to lower wage sections of the country, but pointed out, however, that the wage levels established under the law would apply only to minimum wages and not to those in higher brackets.

Among the New England Representatives there was a difference of opinion over whether regional differentials would be permitted.

Representative Arthur D. Healey, (D) of Massachusetts expressed belief such wage differentials would not be allowed, but Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts said that after the second year the Act was in effect, industrial boards could set wage differentials within the same industry above 30 cents an hour.

Senator Walsh predicted small industries would experience "considerable difficulty in adjusting themselves in four months to a 25-cent wage and 44-hour week."

He added that unless the law were "cautiously and prudently administered," it would tend to increase monopolies and eliminate small industries.

He said he hoped "these difficulties will be offset by improving the lot of millions of wage earners."

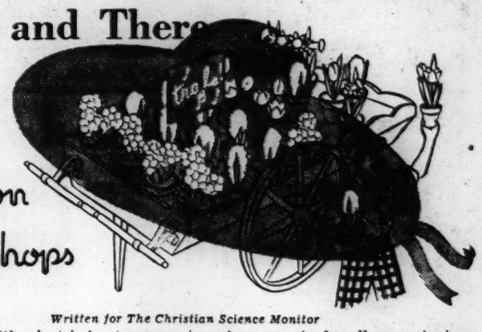
Although he voted for the bill, Senator Francis T. Maloney, (D) of Connecticut, criticized it as "delegating powers of too wide a scope to an administrative board."

He proposed Congress adopt a measure he drafted to adjust working hours according to the number of unemployed after a regular unemployment census had been taken.

Limericks His Specialty

Edward Lear, whose "Book of Nonsense" was published in 1846, was the most famous composer of limericks.

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Along with just about every other woman in this world of ours . . . we like gadgets. It seems that nothing gives us greater pleasure than to be able to get hold of some new little item with which we can play in a serious way. That's why we like this tricky affair that's sold by Jordan Marsh . . . called the "Laund-O-Graph," because we see a lot of possibilities in it.

The idea is that it's an electrically-heated initialing hand stamp, with self-controlled heat; but if that sounds a bit involved, then perhaps we'd just better say that it's an electric initialer, and be done with it! Anyhow, it's a small thing, on the idea of a rubber stamp. All you have to do is set the initials you want stamped out in its center, and plug it in. You can use it to initial all your laundry . . . and it stamps indelibly, incidentally. Or you can use it to stamp initials that you're going to embroider, if you like. You can initial your stationery, too . . . but we like particularly the idea of initialing the corners of your ordinary white paper napkins. Just to make things a bit different at your next party. On the street floor, and the girl there will show you just how it works.

♦♦♦

Sandwich Tags
All Ready for Use

You'd think, with all the trailing around through the shops that we do, that we'd have discovered pretty nearly everything by this time. But it seems not. Only last week, while packing and wrapping "umpteen" kinds of sandwiches for a picnic lunch, we bemoaned the fact that we didn't have some way of marking them quickly; just so everybody would know just what to expect before they bit into their particular sandwich. Because we figured it would save a lot of fuss and bother (to say nothing of disappointment!) and keep mothers from having to dive into every sandwich just so their offsprings will get what they want! And only yesterday we found out that there is just such a thing on the market. In fact the idea was even better than the one we'd been wishing for. For there, at M. T. Bird's on West Street, is a whole set of little celluloid flags that are attached to lengthy little pins. And on the flags are printed tuna fish, lobster, ham, sardine, and everything else you can think of to fit in between a couple of slices of bread! $3 for the set of 27, but naturally they can be used over and over again for all your picnics. Incidentally they have the good looking napkins (paper) that are made up with your monogram or your name in attractive colors. And they really aren't expensive, either.

♦♦♦

Cold-Cuts Tray
At Attractive Price

Just show me the woman who wouldn't adore possessing the perfectly huge cold-cuts tray we found at Long's at a price which will sound good to your ears; $5. It's hand wrought, of gleaming aluminum; with a "fruity" bit of decoration in the way of bas-relief at one end. Perfectly round. Also grand for sandwiches by the dozen, salads, and any number of occasions when a large tray is needed. Long's is at 40 Summer Street, by the way.

♣♣♣

It Keeps Your Nose
Out of the Sun

Here and there: No fooling . . . they've got gadgets in town that you put over your entire nose (they hitch onto your dark glasses) if you're one of those people who come home from their first day at the beach with a most prominent, ever-so-red nose. This celluloid (at least that's what it looks like) affair is supposed to protect it, you see. At Filene's, just to name one place. Great big rubber-lined beach bags at Plotkin Bros. on Boylston Street for $2.95. With three separate compartments for everything a few hours at the beach seems to require. The best looking, all-wool bathing trunks for men have a tiny stripe (up and down) in pale blue. On a darker blue background. At Slattery's in the men's department.

Janet Treat

A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Column

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 16

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 7:15 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.

NEW TUXEDOS
FOR HIRE
Qualit, Always
Ladies' and Men's Formal Clothes Rented for All Occasions
Read & White
111 SUMMER ST. BOSTON
Woolworth Bldg. Providence, R. I.

Sunshine Laundry
Telephone BEAcon 1790
Well groomed men stress the importance of correct laundering and cleansing. They associate us with quality at its best.
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

SPECIAL
EVENING ROUND TRIPS TO
NANTASKET BEACH
AFTER 6 P.M. 35c AFTER 6 P.M.
BOSTON TO NANTASKET BEACH
In either direction, except Sundays, Holiday Eves and Holidays.
Steamers Leave Rowes Wharf 6:30 and 8:15 P. M.
Last boat returns from NANTASKET at 9:45 P. M.

Yes,
FRESH STRAWBERRY
in June! This Ice-Cream-of-the-Month is a real treat—Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream before the peak of the strawberry season! When you've tasted the sweet, sun-ripened berries in that smooth, rich Sealtest Ice Cream, you'll be mighty glad we're bringing you Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream a whole month early.
Listen to the new Sealtest Daytime Radio Program, "Your Family and Mine," N. B. C. Red Network, Monday through Friday, at 5:30 to 5:45, E. D. T.
FRO-JOY ICE CREAM

The News Today in Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

tinue as Chairman. That position pays $7,000 and the other four members $6,000 each.

Earlier this year the Mayor submitted a bill to the Legislature asking for authority to increase the Board from three to five members. In recent years more work has piled up on the assessors' desk than the Board of three had time to handle. With five members on the Board the Mayor expects the assessing duties will be more promptly dispatched.

Gatelee Approves Hurley Proposal

Support of Governor Hurley's proposal that the employee 1 per cent contribution to the unemployment compensation fund be repealed was voiced today by John F. Gatelee, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, in a telegram to the Governor today.

The Gatelee telegram came as a complete surprise inasmuch as the Federation, at its 1937 convention, adopted resolutions favoring continuation of the 1 per cent employee contribution and opposing any major change in the unemployment compensation law this year.

However Mr. Gatelee, in an interview, explained that in numerous labor union meetings this year, including those held by the Building Trades Council, electrical workers, and carpenters, the repeal of the employee contribution has been favored because of the fact that the present fund has been proved more than adequate to meet the most serious of unemployment conditions.

Mr. Gatelee said the executive council of the Federation now favors repeal of the employee provision.

Pedestrian Rights Defined by Court

If a motorist pulls over to the left of the road to question a pedestrian walking in the opposite direction and another car hits the pedestrian, who is to blame?

Although Bernard Nugent, the pedestrian in question, attempted in the U. S. District Court of New Hampshire to place blame on the driver of the parked car, Albert Troel, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston today held that the pedestrian walking on the wrong side of the street with traffic at his back was equally responsible for the accident and sent the case back to the lower Court for a new trial.

Thus is continued one of the most unusual highway accidents in New Hampshire's records which may set a precedent in favor of motorists as opposed to pedestrians, if the decision of the Court of Appeals is upheld.

As described by Judge Scott Wilson of the Circuit Court today, Mr. Troel was driving along the main road in the White Mountains, from which branches the private way to the Mt. Washington Hotel. Seeing Nugent and a friend approaching on foot to the left of the highway, Mr. Troel pulled over to ask the direction. Meanwhile, a car driven by a hotel bellboy appeared from the opposite direction, and instead of stopping or pulling out into the road to pass, the bellboy turned onto a golf fairway at the side of the road to pass on the inside. At the same time the pedestrians turned in, supposedly to allow the car to pass them on the outside. The pedestrians were both hit, Mr. Nugent seriously.

While holding that the pedestrians, familiar with the road and walking on the left side, were equally negligent, Judge Wilson opined that the driver of the other car (the bellboy) was not "in the exercise of due care," and that his negligence was "the proximate cause of the accident."

Married Women Seek Jobs Back

The seven married women dismissed from City Hall jobs in the City of Somerville May 13, when their positions were abolished by the Mayor's order, filed a petition for a review of their case in the Somerville District Court today.

The petitions were filed by Attorney Wendell P. Murray. Each recites that the petitioner was dismissed while under civil service tenure and without proper cause, and requests a hearing and reinstatement without loss of compensation.

Steel Pier Plans 'Camera' Cruise

The first "candid camera cruise" made by the S. S. Steel Pier—which plies daily between Fosters Wharf in Boston and Provincetown at the tip of Cape Cod, is scheduled for Friday. The railroads serving New England have arranged a number of camera trains, which have proved very popular, but until now the steamboat services have not entered the field.

Richardson Is Confirmed

Edward M. Richardson, former Commissioner of Public Works in Boston, was today confirmed as a member of the Boston Licensing Board at the regular meeting of the Executive Council at the State House today. Mr. Richardson succeeds David T. Montague, former chairman of the board.

The Council also approved Gov. Charles F. Hurley's reapopintment of Ralph W. Robart of Cambridge to the chairmanship of the State Parole Board, a five-year term at $5,500 per year. Immediately following confirmation, Governor Hurley administered the oath of office to Chairman Robart.

Disney Honored By Harvard 1928

Harvard's Class of 1928 which has adopted the motif of the "Seven Dwarfs" for its reunion garb to be worn at the Stadium, June 22, has elected Walt Disney to honorary membership in the class, it was announced by John P. Chase, chairman of the 10th Annual Reunion Committee.

Replying to the honor, Mr. Disney said: "I shall be very happy to accept honorary membership in the Class of 1928, but it will be impossible for me to join the reunion, as I cannot be at Harvard until late on the night of the 22nd. My sincere appreciation to you."

'Gas' Price Signs Bill Becomes Law

Governor Hurley yesterday signed a bill designed to protect motorists against misleading signs relating to the price of gasoline.

The bill provides that every retail dealer in motor fuel shall conspicuously mark his pumps with the price of the product contained therein, that no such price sign shall be larger than eight by ten inches, that figures on the signs shall be of uniform size, and that no other fuel price signs shall be displayed on or about the premises. Violation is punishable by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $500.

Another bill signed by the Governor provides that all eggs offered for sale must be graded into four sizes—large, medium, pullet, and peewee. The measure is designed to stop the practice of selling small eggs for the same price as asked for the larger ones.

Under several other measures signed by the Governor, persons 65 years of age with insurance policies up to $3,000 in effect for 15 years or $1,000 policies dating back five years may obtain old-age assistance benefits, members of the "Curley Kindergarten" of the State Income Tax Division will receive $11,000 back pay, and a special recess commission will be created to study the needs of the Boston airport.

Most Stores Open On Bunker Hill Day

Merchants of Boston plan an "open-for-business" policy on Friday—a local holiday in observance of the Battle of Bunker Hill—for most of the department and specialty stores, according to the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Too many holidays in Massachusetts is the feeling among most merchants. Then, too, the bulk of the stores are closed all day Saturday through July and August. More business days are what the merchants want and days like June 17 offer lucrative potentialities because of the crowds that are attracted to the city by celebrations.

Labor Board's Decision Reversed

The National Labor Relations Board will have until fall to decide whether to appeal from an adverse decision handed down yesterday by the Federal Circuit Court for this district in the Lion Shoe Company case, Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director of the board, declared today.

The Circuit Court decision reversed the Labor Board's ruling that the Lynn, Mass., shoe firm had used unfair labor practices, and vacated two orders issued by the Labor Board against the shoe manufacturer, who had appealed through his counsel, Charles J. Goldman, of Lynn.

"The case is entirely in the hands of Washington," said Dr. Myers. "Since the Supreme Court will not sit until fall, the Board will have until that time to read the Circuit Court's reasons and decide whether there is cause for applying for a writ of certiorari."

This is the first case in New England in which the Circuit Court has reversed the Labor Board in an enforcement order, Dr. Myers stated. The Board previously was reversed in an injuncton case, affecting the hearing of charges against the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, Mass., but the Board later was upheld on appeal to the Supreme Court.

The two orders vacated by the Appeals Court in the Lynn case yesterday were one commanding the company to cease interference with the collective bargaining or unionization of its employees, and another commanding the company to stop its domination of the Lynn Shoe Workers Union, an independent organization.

The case had been brought in December, 1935, by the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, which has since affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. The union had charged that its rival organization was a company-dominated union.

The opinion, written by Judge Scott Wilson and concurred in by Judges George H. Bingham and James M. Morton, Jr., said in part:

"If, as the court held in National Labor Relations Board vs. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, supra, that 'The act does not compel agreements between employers and employees, and it does not prevent the employer from refusing to make a collective contract and from hiring individuals on whatever terms the employer may determine,' there would appear to be nothing in the act that prevents an employer from entering into an agreement with a labor organization formed of old employees on whatever terms may be agreed upon, no unfair labor practices being used or domination being shown.

"Since the court holds that the findings of the board of unfair labor practices in the organization and administration of the Shoe Workers' Union were without substantial evidence on which to base them, the finding and ruling of discrimination in regard to hire and tenure of employment under the contract with the new union was unwarranted, since its contract with the Shoe Workers' Union was permissible under Sec. 8 (3) of the act."

Malden

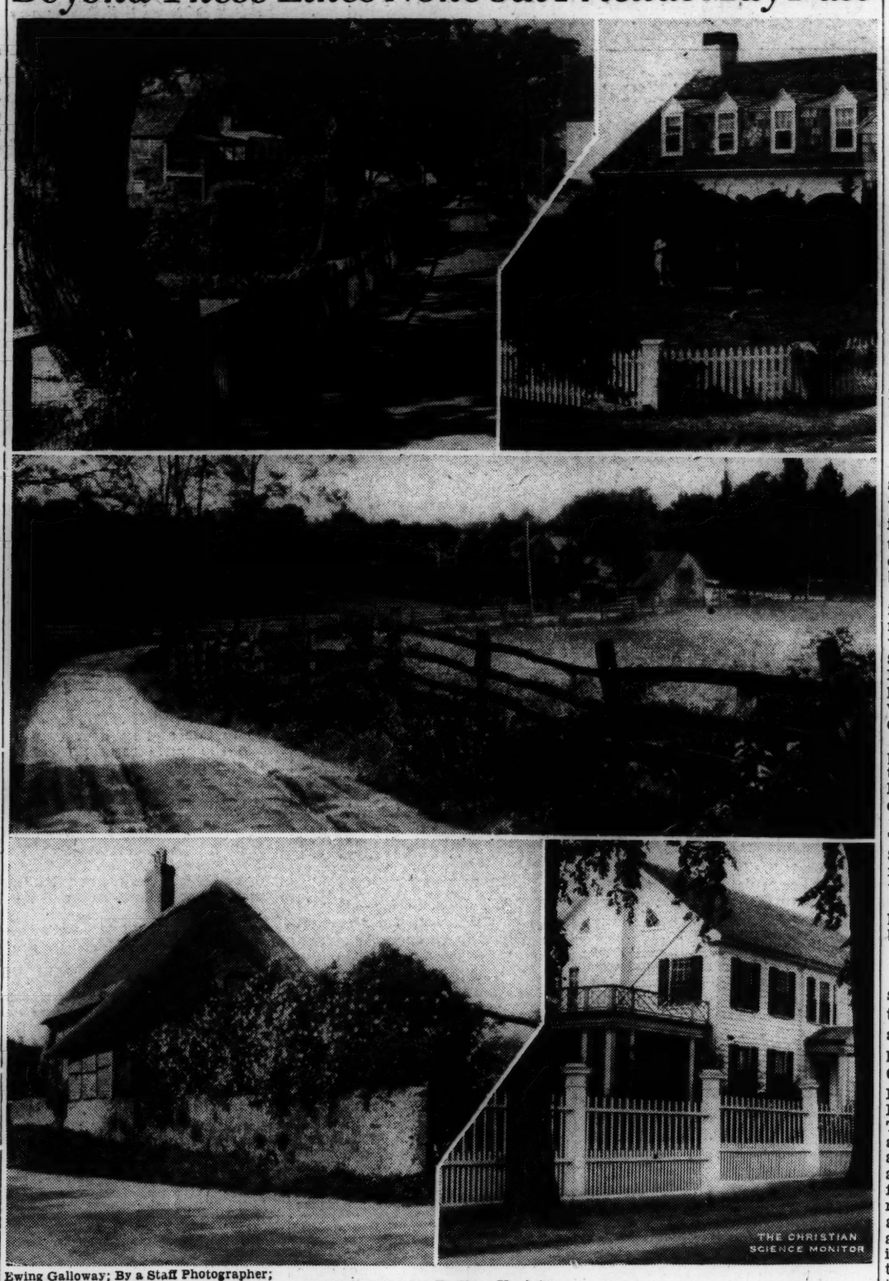
(Continued from Page 9)

fortunate. Food cards here are dated for a month; work cards for one week. Thus a constant check is possible.

"We also have other regulations," he continued. "We do not support separated families and we don't let fathers shirk family duties. Also, if anyone on relief or old-age assistance is found visiting a tavern, he is summoned before the Welfare Board. We will not keep anyone on relief who is drinking at the expense of the taxpayers.

"Last year hundreds of dollars were repaid to the City Treasury by those who, investigation disclosed, were working or receiving some income other than that reported when they applied for relief. The Board of Welfare made them repay every cent to the City. In almost every case, such persons settled rather than have their cases go to court," said Mr. Roy.

Beyond These Lines None but Friends May Pass



Ewing Galloway; By a Staff Photographer; © K. Morrison, London

Fences Are in Endless Variety

Top, Left to Right—Plank Walks and Picket Fences Still Are Popular in Provincetown on the Tip of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Palings in This Woods Hole, Mass., Fence Are Relieved by Intertwining Vines

Center—A Winding Country Road in the Blue Ridge of Virginia, With an Old Mortised Rail Fence

Bottom—Roses Mellow Stone Wall and Thatched Roof of This English Cottage. An Example of an Ornate Ornamental Fence

Cincinnati Society Meets in New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 15 (AP)—The Society of the Cincinnati, the members of which are descendants of American officers in the Revolutionary War, opened its national triennial convention here last night.

Guests of honor at a dinner were the Standing Committee of 14, composed of the Presidents of each branch of the organization in the 13 original States and in France. A reception was held later in Timothy Dwight College, Yale University.

A business session was held today in Hartford, The French Ambassador, Count René Doynel de Saint Quentin, will speak at a dinner here tonight.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Manhattan	June 15	Cobh	June 21	June 14 8:00 pm	June 15 8:00 am
†Normandie	June 15	Havre	June 20	June 14 8:00 pm	June 15 8:00 am
‡Aquitania	June 15	Cherbourg	June 21	June 14 8:00 pm	June 15 8:00 am
Bremen	June 15	Cherbourg	June 21	June 15 1:00 pm	June 15 8:00 pm
§Deutschland	June 15	Hamburg	June 24	June 15 1:00 pm	June 15 8:00 pm
¶Am. Trader	June 17	Pulymouth	June 26	June 16 8:00 pm	June 17 12 noon
§Conte Di Savoia	June 18	Gibraltar	June 24	June 17 8:00 pm	June 18 9:00 am
‡Samaria (Bos)	June 18	Glasgow	June 26	June 18 4:00 pm	June 17 7:00 pm
Europa	June 21	Cherbourg	June 27	June 21 1:00 pm	June 21 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	June 21	June 16 4:00 pm	June 16 8:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	June 23	June 18 4:00 pm	June 18 8:30 pm
Manulani	San Francisco	July 5	June 30 4:00 pm	June 30 8:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	July 6	July 1 4:00 pm	July 1 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	June 23	June 18, 4:00 pm	June 18 8:30 pm
‡Empress of Japan	Victoria	June 25	June 20 4:00 pm	June 20 8:30 pm

§Germany only. *Except France. †France. Other European countries special address. ‡Special address. ¶Except Germany, France, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. §Italy and Mediterranean countries. §Ireland and Scotland only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m., on Tuesdays.

Hurley Plan Boosts Debt

(Continued from Page 1)

shoulders of already over-burdened real estate taxpayers.

The Hurley program is divided in two separate bond issues. One of $15,000,000 for highway and construction, and another of $8,625,000 for institutional and bridge construction.

The $15,000,000 program must be retired over a period of five years, thus necessitating an annual payment of $3,000,000 plus interest from the highway fund. The $8,625,000 bond issue would be retired over a period of 10 years, thus requiring an $862,500 annual payment plus interest. Therefore, the increased debt payment would approximate $4,000,000 a year for five years and nearly $900,000 for five additional years.

Real Estate to Pay

In the absence of new revenue sources, the real estate taxpayer would be forced to pay this amount in the form of an increased State tax, which annually is assessed on cities and towns to finance the State budget deficit.

The effect of a $4,000,000 increase in the State tax upon the State real estate taxpayers as a whole would be an increase of 67 cents per $1,000 valuation, according to Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. This figure would vary in each community according to the local tax rate.

No new source of revenue is expected to be taxed this year, although the Legislature has before it legislation to broaden the State income tax base to include 100,000 new taxpayers and increase the rate. This plan, if adopted, would produce $7,000,000 annually. The income tax now produces $19,000,000 annually to be distributed to cities and towns.

Legislative leaders declared such legislation is impossible this year, it being an election year.

The Sales Tax

The only other sizable revenue source open at present is the sales tax. However, the House and Senate overwhelmingly turned down this proposal made by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, and supported by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston. The sales tax had been proposed as a means of financing the $45,000,000 annual relief load. Mayor Tabin has announced he will lead a new fight for its passage in 1939. Yet that is no assurance of success. Therefore, as yet no new revenue source is available, and any bond issue will increase the debt service payments to be made mostly by the real estate taxpayers.

While Governor Hurley's program was being discussed, Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware filed a bill for a $4,000,000 bond issue to provide for small farm homesteads to take care of 2,000 families and remove them from welfare lists.

Representative Sawyer said:

"The weakness in the propositions for bond issues on the part of both Herter and the G. O. P. leaders and Governor Hurley is that the advantages they propose would give no permanent relief to the unemployed. It is obvious that these WPA and emergency expenditures for unemployment cannot go on forever, and we should seek to spend them where the result would be a permanent reduction of welfare expenses. There are thousands of families now on welfare who under State control and supervision could be established on small homesteads where they would become self-sustaining or nearly so and thus relieve a welfare expense which under the present condition must last as long as these families live.

"I believe that a bond issue to provide funds for expenditure in the hands of such men as Henry Shattuck, G. O. P. member of the Boston City Council, or B. Loring Young, former Republican Speaker of the House, both of whom would be eligible for appointment under my bill, would show us the way to spend emergency funds where such expenditure would provide immediate work and permanent reduction of public expenses.

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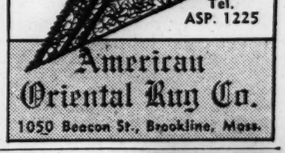
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Rookie Infielder May Spell Warstler at Shortstop—Harvard-Yale Regatta Coming

Joe Walsh Ready For Infield Duty If Bees Need Him

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The long-awaited arrival of young Joe Walsh may soon take place. Completely recovered from the knee injury that caused his departure from the Bees' Bradenton training camp early in April, the Brookline shortstop stands ready for a call to duty. He now roams the infield as if nothing had interfered with his advent in the National League.

The recent failure of Rabbit Warstler in the field may hasten Walsh's appearance. The usually-reliable Rabbit has made the disappointing total of 11 errors in the last 10 games, coming up with five in the most recent three engagements. Not that Warstler is entirely to blame, but Manager Casey Stengel explained yesterday that poor fielding was chiefly responsible for the club's losing record on the last tour of the West.

Logical Successor

Stengel also has Bob Kahle, the draftee from Indianapolis, and Harl Maggert, the Houston purchase, for extra infielders. But Kahle's arm is weak and Maggert is far too awkward for regular shortstop duty. If Casey decides to give Warstler a rest, Walsh would be the logical successor.

Art Kenney, the Holy Cross left-hander who yesterday signed a Bee contract, pitched in batting practice and impressed the regulars with his fast ball. His arrival marked the departure of Billy Weir, who will work with the Boston farm at Hartford. The Melrose boy was anxious to work out his occasional wild streaks and welcomed the shift. He joined the Eastern League team under 24-hour option, which means that he can be recalled in a hurry.

At Hartford, Weir will team up with young Stanley Andrews. This local battery may soon be heard from. Andrews is the Lynn catcher who is regarded highly by those in touch with the Bees' training camp activities during the past two springs. Andy is batting in the clean-up spot at Hartford, and is staying well over the .300 mark. Eastern League opposition should be just a breeze for Weir.

Carleton Again

The Bees are still having trouble with Tex Carleton, the lanky Chicago hurler. Tex beat them again yesterday. In seven years of National League throwing, with the Cardinals and Cubs, the Texan has won 30 games and lost only 10 against the Bees and Braves. While other clubs have driven him to early showers, the right-hander has a system against the Bostoians. Even the lowly Phillies have lost only five games to him over the seven-season stretch.

Misfortune continues to follow Lou Fette. Winner of 20 games in 1937, his freshman year, Lou will be "lucky" to reach the 10 mark this season. Yesterday was his eighth straight defeat, as compared with a lone victory. He beat the Phillies in the Hub opener April 23, but since has failed in 10 attempts to improve his record.

Although Fette's control is not what it should be, actually he has been a victim of weak support. When Lou is on the mound, the Bees leave their offense in the clubhouse. By way of helping the right-hander lose eight in a row, his mates have unintentionally made only 45 hits and scored nine runs. An average of slightly more than five hits and one run for each nine innings behind Fette hurling is the real story of the pitcher's slump.

♪ ♪ ♪

Stengel is confident that Billy Weir will not stay in Hartford long. "That boy's got a real fast ball," said the Bee pilot. "He'll be back soon."

♪ ♪ ♪

Tomorrow is an open date in Boston. The Bees and Chicago Cubs play a holiday double-header on Friday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Stengel is giving Max West special drills in the outfield. The Pacific coast rookie was out yesterday morning.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach George Kelly, incidentally, contends that West will never hit National League pitching until he learns to hold his bat away from his body.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees outhit their rivals on the recent western road trip.

♪ ♪ ♪

Debs Garms, Bee third baseman, has hit safely in 13 straight games.

College Baseball

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Brown 13, Virginia 6.

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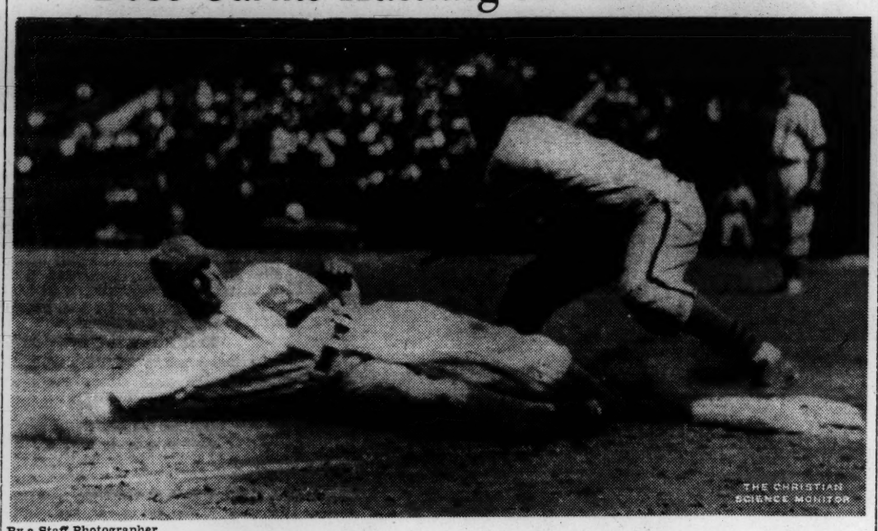
Debs Garms Hustling for Local Nine



By a Staff Photographer

Debs Garms, Who Is Currently Leading the Bee Regulars in Batting, Safe at Third Base in the Third Inning of Yesterday's Game With the Chicago Cubs. Debs Had Singled, and Was Advancing on Johnny Cooney's Single. Stanley Hack Is the Cub Third Baseman

Crews Active at Red Top And Gales Ferry for Race

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The ninth annual round-trip to Red Top and Gales Ferry rewarded the visiting scribes with the usual assortment of news. Red Top and Gales Ferry, of course, are the crew quarters of Harvard and Yale on the banks of the Thames River, near New London, Conn. The tour is a personally conducted affair from Boston in the car of Frank Ryan, director of Harvard sports publicity and the young man generally credited with lifting college sports publicity to its present elevation and, incidentally, with making life much easier for the sports writers.

Up with the sun and a pleasant ride to Red Top brought us there in the mid-forenoon and a lengthy visit with Tom Bolles, the quiet, confident coach of the Crimson varsity. Tom ventured no predictions regarding the coming regatta, June 24, but his serious confidence assures Harvard men of a worthy crew. Consensus taken among the newspapermen predicted victory for the Cambridge oarsmen. After the visit we all trooped down to the boathouse where the photographers and newsreel men put the oarsmen through "watch the birdie" stunts.

A short ride on the Thames in the newly acquired Harvard launch furnished a peek at the crews in action, although the workout was brief and revealing of little other than as smart-looking crews as have dipped Crimson blades in the water in the memory of the writer. More pictures after the river trip and then a welcome lunch at Red Top and another interesting visit with Tom Bolles and his assistant, Harvey Love.

Conspicuous by Absence

At 3 o'clock we were promised an interview with Yale's Ed Leader by Paul Barnett, Eli publicity director. The promise was taken lightly by the Boston press and rightly, for Mr. Leader was conspicuous only by his absence at the appointed hour. Don Grant, former Washington coxswain and now assistant to Leader, rescued, however, with an invitation to Gales Ferry's Blue Room and engaged in an interesting chat.

We arrived back in Boston about 6:30 p. m. with sheaves of notes and heads crammed with news. Rather than attempt to record all in full, let's chop it into shorts without elaboration and details as follows:

Harvard to win the varsity, freshman, and combination. . . . The Crimsons are not going quite to the liking of Stroke Spike Chace as yet. . . . Yale's crew travels well at 32, and Harvard hopes to better that with a beat lower. . . . Bob Herrick, Senior, and Junior, Harvard crew benefactors, were at Red Top. . . . Bill Rowe of Cincinnati was elected captain of the Crimson jayvees during the day.

Yale Time Trial

Yale prepared for a time trial. . . . Harvard plans to go over the course against the watch Saturday. . . . In trials to date, rumors have Harvard clocked in 20m.2s., Yale 20m.25s. . . . Don Grant sees no hope of a record because of adverse conditions due to tide and time. . . . He rated Spike Chace a superb stroke and Tom Bolles reiterated his statement that he would not trade Chace for any stroke he has ever seen.

One change in the Harvard combination, Alex Comstock, stroke, and John Wilson, 2, exchanging positions . . . . 'Jim' Erickson, member of the '30, '31 and '32 crews visiting brother Doug, present No. 6 in the Harvard varsity. . . . Paul Barnett sadly related that Jim Reily, brilliant Yale freshman back had left college, as did his father and grandfather before him. . . . Jim Dempsey, Jr., who was replaced at No. 5 in the Yale varsity by George Weed, has gone home because of illness.

Red Top seemed a little lonesome without the genial Bert Haines, who has gone to England with the Harvard 150-pound crew. . . . Maj. Frank Wandle, popular Yale trainer, occasionally visits camp, but is not well yet. . . . The Eli time trial was not announced, but reports stated that the crew did not do too well.

Mashie Shots

No use denying that Boston women golfers in the Griscom Cup play at West Conshohocken, Pa., took an artistic shellacking. The Philadelphia group beat the locals 12-3 and the New Yorkers took their measure 13-2. Mrs. Warren Beard, new Bay State champion, went down 5 and 3 and 4 and 3 to Glenna Collett Vare and Maureen Orcutt, respectively. The New York women edged Philadelphia 8-7 for the team honors.

♪ ♪ ♪

Frank L. Maguire of Woodland, admitted to the New England Seniors Golf Association a month ago, carried a one-stroke lead into the final 18 at Woodland today. He surprised the predictions by turning in a card of 76, the lowest first-day score ever recorded in the 17-year history of the tournament, to top Jim Hollis, fellow clubs member, by one stroke.

Fred Hale of Oakley, defending champion and pre-tournament favorite, turned in an 81. A field of 130 competed . . . Six former champions played, Hale, 1936; Dr. Thomas White, 1935; Jim Kenyon, 1934; Dr. O. H. Jackson, 1932; A. B. Jenks, 1930, and Harry Richmond, 1922, 1923 and 1928.

♪ ♪ ♪

Over at Wollaston the Woodland four-ball team became "hot" in the final day of the Boston Four-Ball League and trounced Oakley, 13½ to 1½ to sweep into first place in the final standing. Brae Burn finished second only a point and a half behind, defeating Winchester, 11 to 4. The Country Club took third by beating Wollaston 9½ to 5½ while Oakley was losing to Woodland.

Fred Wright of Commonwealth won the individual low gross and Sidney Johnson of Charles River took low net. First gross on better ball went to Wright and Deston by draw after finishing tied at 68 with Guilford and Fay, and Bishop and Corcoran.

W. M.

Mrs. Fabyan Is Seeded Seventh At Wimbledon

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—Donald Budge of California, the American and Wimbledon champion, and Helen Wills Moody, now in the midst of a comeback attempt, were officially favored to win the Wimbledon singles championships when the British Lawn Tennis Association seeded them first in today's draw.

Other singles stars were seeded in this order:

Women—Alice Marble, former American champion; Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, last year's runner-up; Frau Svend Sperling of Denmark; Mme. Rene Mathieu of France; Kay Stammers of England. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of the victorious American Wightman Cup team, and Margaret Scriven of England.

Men—H. W. Austin, England; Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia; Henner Henkel, Germany; Ferenc Puncec, Yugoslavia; Dimitri Mitic, Yugoslavia; Ladislaus, Hecht, Czechoslovakia, and Kho Sin Kie, China.

The surprise of the seedings came in the women's division where both Helen Jacobs, former British and American champion, and Anita Lizana of Chile, the 1937 American title-holder, went unranked.

For men's doubles, Budge and Gene Mako were rated at the top followed by Hecht and Menzel; Puncec and Mitic and Henkel and Georges von Metaxa, the Viennese.

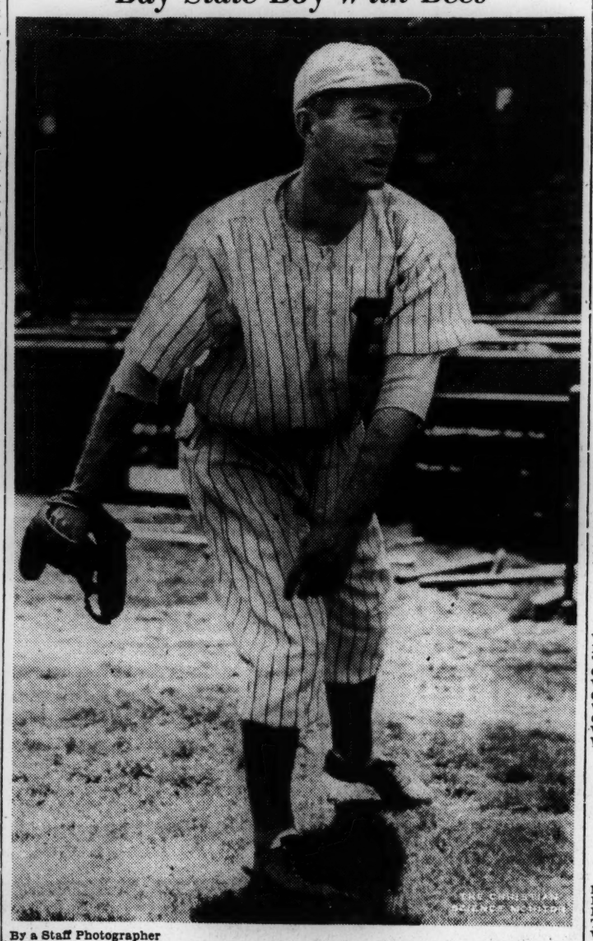
Mme. Mathieu and Adelaide (Billy) Yorke of England headed the women's doubles field with Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan No. 2; Evelyn Dearman and Joan Ingram of England, No. 3; and Bobbie Heine Miller and Margaret Morphew of South Africa, No. 4.

In mixed doubles, Budge and Miss Marble were placed at No. 1; Henkel and Mrs. Fabyan No. 2; Mako and Miss Jedrzejowska, No. 3; Mitic and Mme. Mathieu, No. 4; Christian Boussus of France and Nancy E. Wynne of Australia, No. 5; Jean Borotra of France and Mrs. Moody, No. 6; John S. Olliff of England and Mrs. Miller, No. 7; and Jacques Brugnon of France and Thelma Coyne of Australia, No. 8.

The best match of the first round of men's singles will send Puncec against the veteran Brugnon. Budge will play K. C. Gandar Dower while Mako tackles D. J. Cook.

In first round women's matches, Miss Jacobs will play Mary Whitmarsh of England; Dorothy May Bundy meets Miss P. N. Morrison; Mrs. Fabyan plays Fraulein Enger of Germany, and Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., plays Miss C. M. Burrows.

Bay State Boy With Bees



By a Staff Photographer

Arthur "Art" Kenney

Kenney Is the Former Holy Cross Pitcher Who Has Signed a Contract With the Bees. His Home Is in Milford, Mass. Manager Casey Stengel Made Room for the Collegian by Optioning Billy Weir to Hartford

World Record Threatened In Princeton Mile Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 15—The signs seem to point toward a new world time in the mile race when Glenn Cunningham, Archie San Romani, Josef Mostert, Blaine Rideout, and Pete Bradley contest for honors in Princeton's Fifth Annual Invitation track meet Saturday.

Matty Geis, coach of Princeton's heralded track forces who went through the spring dual meet season undefeated, cast his vote for a probable new world record last night, supplementing Archie San Romani's prediction Monday. San Romani promised to beat Cunningham and hang up a 4:03 time in doing it—some 3.4s. better than the current record held by Sydney Wooderson.

"San Romani has made no secret of the fact that he is gunning for Cunningham," Geis pointed out last night, "and he has predicted that whoever wins the Princeton Invitation Mile will set a new record, since he intends to go out and run a 3:02 three quarters.

"Cunningham feels the same way about the situation. He does not want to lose and he does want to regain the world record. I believe that the competition among Cunningham, San Romani, and Mostert is just the tonic needed for a new mark."

Geis also predicted a new world's time in the three-quarters mile now held by Mostert at 3:00.4. The Nassau tutor called Mostert's time "slow" in comparison with half-mile and mile records.

He added to this the fact that Gene Venzke and Wayne Rideout, other outstanding entries in the event, would attempt to capitalize on Cunningham's weariness after the mile. "They will try to run him off his feet right from the start," the Princeton coach said, "And this is just the type of race needed for fast time."

The Invitation Meet will follow on the heels of the Princeton-Yale baseball game Saturday afternoon. Six events are listed for the affair—the two-mile, the mile, the three-quarters, the half, the quarter, and the pole vault.

List of entrants:

Two-Mile

(World record: 8:56 by Miklos Szabo, Hungary, 1937.)
Don Lash, Indiana; Harold W. Manning, Wichita; Joseph P. McClair, Manhattan; Ray Sears, Butler; John Wall, San Francisco Olympic Club.

One Mile

(World record: 4:06.4, by Sydney Wooderson, England, 1937.)
Pete Bradley, Princeton; Glenn Cunningham, Curb Exchange A. A.; Josef Mostert, Belgium; Blaine Rideout, North Texas State Teachers; Archie San Romani, Curb Exchange A. A.

Three-Quarter Mile

(World record: 3:00.4, by Mostert, 1937.)
Leslie MacMitchell, George Washington High School; Ray Mahannah, Drake; Wayne Rideout, N. T. S. T.; Ralph Schwarzkopf, Michigan; Gene Venzke, New York A. C.

Half Mile

(World record: 1:49.6, by Elroy Robinson, N. Y. C., 1937.)
Charles Beethan, Ohio State; E. Howie Borck, Manhattan; Ross Bush, Southern California; James Davis, North Carolina; Paul Douglas, Princeton; Frank Slater, Fordham.

Quarter Mile

(World record: 46.4, by Ben Eastman, Palo Alto, 1937.)
Harold Cagle, Oklahoma Baptist; Philip A. Goold, Princeton; Doug Raymond, Boston University; Wesley Wallace, Fordham; Archie Williams, California.

Pole Vault

(World record: 14ft. 11 in., by Earle Meadows and Bill Sefton, California.)
Bill Harding, Yale; Earle Meadows, Southern California; Fuller Patterson, Prnceton; Ralph Ross, West Point; Cornelius Warmerdam, Fresno State.

American Aquatic Records Bettered

By the Associated Press

Fort Worth, Texas, June 15

Jane Dillard continued her attack on United States swimming records here last night.

In an exhibition the high school girl swam the 100-yard breaststroke in 1m. 17.8s. The American record, held by Katherine Rawls, is 1m. 23.4s.

Mike Sojka, University of Texas, breaststroker, bettered the American men's record with 1m. 7.2s. in the exhibition. The record is 1m. 8.4s. set by Kenneth Degenan.

Telegraphic Skeet Tournament, June 26

Skeet shooters from many parts of the country will compete June 26, in the 10th annual National telegraphic skeet championship, held in conjunction with the Great Eastern skeet championships at the Remington Gun Club, Lordship, Conn.

The telegraphic team championship is now in its eighth year, the oldest telegraphic skeet competition in the country. From 30 to 40 five-man teams from coast to coast are expected to enter the race. Prizes will be awarded to first, second and third place teams.

Entrants in the telegraphic match compete on their own club grounds under roles set forth for the team championship at the Lordship shoot. Each of the five team members shoot four rounds of skeet, or 100 targets, and their aggregate score determines their team's standing. Scores of the teams are then wired in to the Lordship shoot officials and the high team is awarded the telegraphic team championship.

Last year the match was won by the Northwest Gun Club, Chicago, with a score of 488 x 500. Team No. 1 of the Southern Hills Skeet Club, Tulsa, Okla., which this year will send a team to Lordship to compete in the Great Eastern skeet championships, was second, with 486, and the Red Lion team, Los Angeles, third with 483. The Fourth National skeet championships will be held at the Southern Hills Club this year.

Mrs. Moody in Round Four

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody defeated Mrs. D. A. Alston of England, 6—0, 6—0, in the third round of the London tennis championships at the Queens Club today.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston, defeated Miss A. G. Curtis of Great Britain, 6-4, 6-1.

Cissy Madden Wins Again

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 (AP)—Marguerita "Cissy" Madden, of Boston, and Frederika Bancroft, of Wilmington, seeded first and second, yesterday advanced to the quarter-finals of the Middle States girls' tennis championships. Miss Madden beat Diana Disston, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0, while Miss Bancroft won over Mabel Carpenter, Upper Barby, 6—2, 6—0.

Pat Page Resigns

CALDWELL, Idaho, June 15 (AP)—The resignation of Harlan O. [Pat] Page, former head football coach at the University of Indiana, as director of athletics at the College of Idaho, has been accepted. Page came here two years ago. W. E. Welsh, a member of the committee, said Page was leaving voluntarily.

Boston Four-Ball League

(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost
Woodland	88½	48½
Brae Burn	87	49
The C. C.	77½	57½
Oakley	71	64
Winchester	69½	65½
Commonwealth	69	66
Wollaston	59	76
Charles River	58½	76½
Wellesley	58½	76½
Weston	36½	98½

Results Yesterday

Brae Burn 11, Winchester 4.
Woodland 13½, Oakley 1½.
Wellesley 11½, Weston 3½.
The Country Club 9½, Wollaston 5½.
Commonwealth 9½, Charles River 5½.

Norfolk Women's Team Golf Standing

	Won	Lost
Needham	86	34
Furnace Brook	79	41
Highland	74	46
Thorny Lea	68	52
Walpole	42½	77½
Norfolk	14	106

Results Yesterday

Needham 7, Furnace Brook 5.
Highland 11½, Norfolk ½.
Thorny Lea 6½, Walpole 5½.

The Standings

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	29	19	.604
New York	28	19	.596
Boston	27	21	.563
Washington	28	25	.528
Detroit	25	25	.500
Philadelphia	22	26	.458
Chicago	18	26	.409
St. Louis	15	31	.326

Results June 14

Boston 5, St. Louis 3.
New York 7, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 8, Detroit 2.
Washington 7, Cleveland 6.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	32	17	.653
Chicago	31	20	.608
Cincinnati	25	21	.543
Pittsburgh	24	22	.522
Boston	22	22	.500
St. Louis	20	26	.435
Brooklyn	21	28	.429
Philadelphia	12	31	.279

Results June 14

Chicago 5, Boston 2.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3.
One game postponed.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Athletics Take Four Straight; Indians Slip

While the Yankees are battling the Indians for the American League leadership, it is interesting to study the situation in the second division. Particularly the Athletics, managed by Connie Mack, who gets younger every day.

For an outfit that figured to finish in the cellar, or close to it, the A's are doing right well. By routing the Tigers and Vernon Kennedy yesterday at Detroit, the Mackmen ran their winning streak to four straight and took a tighter grip on sixth place. They are just two games in back of the fifth-place Tigers and, actually, only seven behind the leading Indians.

During the last three weeks Connie Mack has managed his boys through 12 victories and seven defeats, and succeeded in jumping over the White Sox in the race. The Philadelphians have taken two in a row from the Yankees, three out of four each from the Browns and White Sox, two of their four meetings with Detroit, one out of two from Washington and one out of three from Cleveland.

The Mackmen probably will never reach the first division. At least, not this season. But if they can breast the tape in fifth place, at the head of the second division, they will surprise plenty of people. Connie Mack's pitching staff is a group of names that are only vaguely familiar to those who follow the major leagues, but they have stood up well under pressure to date.

The Big Four of the Mackmen includes Lynn "Line Drive" Nelson, Luther "Bud" Thomas, Lee Ross and George Caster. Nelson, who is one of the top-flight hitting pitchers, has won six games and lost only one. Caster has won six and lost six. Ross stands at three and one, and Thomas at three and four. It was Nelson who yesterday held the Tigers to eight hits, driving in a pair of runs himself.

The new sensation of the Philadelphia club is Sam Chapman, a young collegian from California. Sam has made the long jump from the college campus to the majors without tripping, which is a stunt rarely executed. He has hit well over .300, including several home runs. He clicked one yesterday, and also two singles. Connie Mack is playing him in left field.

The Philadelphia offense is generated by the bats of Chapman, Wally Moses, Lou Finney, Billy Werber, Frank Hayes and Bob Johnson—a lineup that can make the lower half of the race interesting during the remainder of the season if the pitching holds up.

The Yankees advanced to within one half game of the leading Indians yesterday by beating the White Sox, while the Tribe was losing to the Washington Senators. Trailing the first of the sixth inning, the Yanks went out and scored seven runs. The Red Sox today are in third place, only two games in back of the leaders as a result of their triumph in St. Louis, on Johnny Peacock's pinch hit in the eighth inning.

A rumor is circulating through the West that Bobby Feller's pitching arm is not right. If such is the case, the Indians are battling the Yankees under serious handicap.

The Giants and Cubs maintained an even pace at the head of the National League flag race yesterday. The Terrymen defeated Pittsburgh, as Mel Ott hit his thirteenth homer. The Cubs, with Tex Carleton on the mound, won the opener of their Boston series. Two games still separate the chief contenders.

The Cardinals moved a full game closer to the Bees, beating the Phillies on the hurling of Curt Davis. The Bees, in fifth place, are three contests in front of the Cards. The Brooklyn-Cincinnati game was postponed yesterday because the Dodgers were detained for four hours by the failure of a locomotive near Albany, N. Y.

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Trade Agreements Program Seen Solving Cotton Problem

Industrial Output Is 34 P. C. Under 1937, Says Ayres

CLEVELAND, June 15 (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres expressed gloom today about business prospects.

"The decline in the volume of industrial production since last August is already the most severe that we have ever experienced within the space of time that this one has been under way," the economist said.

"It will probably prove to be the longest one without a reversal that we have ever had.

"Slow persistent decline has continued to be the chief characteristic of general business activity during the second quarter of this year, as it was in the first quarter," he wrote in the Cleveland Trust Co.'s monthly business review.

"During the four last months of 1937 business activity dropped with almost unprecedented rapidity, and by the beginning of this year it had reached a kind of depression floor.

"That floor has proved during the first six months of this year not to be a level one, but rather a downward tilting one. So far there have been no convincing indications that it is even leveling out."

Col. Ayres said business recovery will start when national income begins to increase, which will happen when industrial payrolls begin to expand. "The payroll figures will grow larger when there is a distinct increase in the production of durable goods," he said, "and probably the change will be first noted in an important increase in the output of iron and steel."

Col. Ayres summarized industrial production as about 34 per cent lower in the first half of 1938, compared with last year; railroad freight 28 per cent down; the number of automobiles 57 per cent off; steel production 63 per cent lower; new building construction 20 per cent down, and industrial profits off about 68 per cent.

Domestic Cotton Consumption Off But Exports Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—Governmental reports showed that domestic consumption and exports of American cotton during the 10-month period ended June 1 were 14 per cent smaller than during the comparable period last season.

Taken by themselves, exports were larger, but the increase was more than offset by a decline in domestic consumption.

The Census Bureau, in a summary of the cotton situation, reported that domestic consumption for the August-May period of the 1937-38 season totaled 4,863,843 bales. This contrasted with 6,686,547 bales in the comparable period in 1936-37.

Exports were 5,226,831 bales for the 10-month period this season, as against 5,086,093 for the corresponding period last season.

As evidence of larger surpluses resulting from last year's record crop and the decline in consumption, the Bureau reported that cotton on hand in domestic establishments and warehouses May 1 totaled 11,643,981 bales. On the same date last year the figure was 5,398,482.

Great Britain led the world in purchases of American cotton during the 10-month period—buying 1,499,495 bales.

American imports of cotton for the 10-month period were estimated at 118,784 bales. Imports in the period last season were 198,121 bales.

May Gold Imports Well Under April

WASHINGTON (AP)—May gold imports totaled $52,986,928 compared with $71,236,453 in April and $155,366,073 in May, 1937.

The Commerce Department said imports included $10,221,012 from Sweden; $2,909,260 from England; $5,838,063 from Mexico; $2,107,782 from Colombia; $21,948,908 from Japan; $2,285,527 from the Philippines, and $3,582,921 from Australia.

The month's silver imports totaled $17,952,479, compared with $15,756,911 in April and $3,164,513 in May, 1937. About $8,600,000 came from China; $2,150,000 from Spain; $1,585,730 from Canada, and $2,910,596 from Mexico.

Gold exports totaled $211,849. Silver exports amounted to $316,601.

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Street Sees Backstairs Deals In See-Sawing on Rail Problem

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Folks here seem to think the apparent inability of Congress to make up its mind about the comparatively trifling items of rail legislation on its slate is something in the nature of a last straw. Through the last two trading days the wires have brought in a constant series of conflicting reports from Washington, that Congress would or wouldn't pass rail legislation.

If the legislation had been important and the market had been active, some lively fluctuations in rail shares might have busied the tape; but the general conclusion here was that some kind of three-cornered backstairs deals were being arranged in Washington between rail managements, labor, and the Administration and that whatever resulted would be a compromise and a stand-off so far as the market was concerned.

Wage Cut Natural Course

The background is simple. Carloadings are down to 1932 levels and earnings are below. The rails got an 8 or 9 per cent increase in freight rates, about half what they asked, effective April 1. It has made no notable effect on earnings. A third of the roads are bankrupt, a third on the edge; most roads didn't earn even operating expenses and taxes in the first 1938 quarter. Shortly after the freight increase, the roads were denied a ½-cent passenger fare increase which would have netted a trifle of $40,000,000.

So the roads took the natural course. They proposed a 15 per cent wage cut effective July 1. Though earnings are below 1932 levels, wages are above 1929 levels, raised there last fall. But the move is against the trend of the times. Rail wages are the key-log in what the PWA pump-priming economists are said to consider, at least for argument's sake, as one principal reason why pump-priming didn't work before—the high level of wages.

Industrialists are watching; if rail wages are cut, others will be cut also, in a revival of the 1921-1922 wage-cutting era. And rail labor, politically hard as nails and wise as serpents, promised to strike on July 1 if the cut was made. That threatened rail strike, and cut, are less than a month away, but no one expects them, because of the mediation machinery, established in 1926, which takes five months to reach a decision and cool tempers.

Labor's Influence

But presently rail labor's power appeared in Congress. The rail bill was pending, to let the RFC loan again to border-line roads on the edge of bankruptcy as it did in 1931 and 1932. Suddenly it was opposed and returned to Senator Wagner's committee, amended so that no road could get a loan if it cut wages. Senators said it was unprincipled for government money to be loaned to wage-cutters. Wall Street said it was unprincipled for any kind of money to be loaned to borrowers who did not take all possible steps to cut costs and make themselves solvent.

Then trouble appeared for another pending rail bill, the revision of Section 77 to expedite and simplify reorganizations of railroads already bankrupt. Lastly it appeared that rail labor would throw its weight against any freight increases. So it looked as though rail managements were blocked, and they knew why.

However (as Wall Street interpreters see is), it was a defeat which might be a Pyrrhic victory. The Administration could not afford to have it said that, with the rails in their present parlous state, and after all the talk and the President's message this spring and the numerous official reports made, that it had let Congress adjourn without doing a thing for the roads. And rail labor would certainly go into arbitration with a weaker case if some real large-sized railroad failures (like the B. & O., perhaps) resulted from its current stand.

So there popped up the rail retirement bill. It would not add much to the rails' costs now, though it might later. But managements apparently did not oppose it. It passed the House without a dissenting vote. And then Washington began to talk of last-moment possibilities that the rail aid bill and a bill to revise 77 might also pass. People here decided it was a deal. When reports began to conflict, they thought the deal was in difficulties.

Only a Stop-Gap

It is not felt here that either of these bills is of much help. The RFC rail-aid bill is only a stop-gap. The roads have paid back only a fraction of what they borrowed in the last depression. This will put them deeper in debt to the Government, and weaken the position of present creditors. As for the amendments to Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, little or no attention is being paid to them here for the simple reason that all reorganizations are currently stalled for lack of earning power. The report of the I. C. C.

In this connection this week's report of the I. C. C. Examiner on the New Haven reorganization proposals is significant. He said the smallest annual fixed charges recommended in any report were $13,000,000. The road only earned around $8,000,000 for fixed charges in the good year 1937 and at present is not even covering operating expenses and taxes. Recommendation was that the Commission refuse to O. K. any plan for reorganizing the road at this time.

This decision is taken here as a tipoff that the Commission's attitude on reorganizations has changed. It has been urging haste. It has the drafts in its desk drawers for reorganization of about 30 roads, with its officials working hard on them. It now appears likely that until earnings show a substantial pick-up there will be a general slow-down and postponement. No reorganizations were effected in the good years 1935-1937. Still less are any likely now. Revision of Section 77, therefore, is not considered of much news value or market meaning at this stage of the business cycle.

Steel Operations Rise a Point To 26 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The steel industry in the United States finds itself in a somewhat more cheerful position this week than last, with June business running slightly ahead of May for some producers and the national ingot rate up a point to 26 per cent of mill capacity, according to Iron Age.

Evidence pointing to any considerable runup in steel mill operations this summer is scanty yet prospects for structural steel business are brightening, the automotive industry, contrary to expectations, is now planning to operate most of the summer, and steel sellers report a more diversified demand for many steel products.

Most of the principal steel-producing centers are more active than a week ago with Pittsburgh's rate up four points to 22 per cent, Chicago up a half point to 23½, the Cleveland and Youngstown areas each up a point to 23 per cent and Buffalo up seven points to 29½.

More encouraging than the dull summer now in prospect for steel is a longer range view into the fall months when the shipbuilding and construction industries, aided by Government funds, will get into fuller swing and other important outlets for steel become more active.

Railroad buying was improved this past week when Pennsylvania authorized construction of 1,000 70-ton gondola cars and 20 locomotives utilizing more than 12,000 tons of steel, and the Santa Fe bought 9,500 tons of rails and track fastenings.

Legal Fees in Textile Reorganization $243,966

NEW YORK (AP)—Applications for legal fees and allowances totaling $243,966 in connection with the reorganization proceedings on Consolidated Textile Corporation were filed in Federal Court. They will be considered June 29 by Judge Henry W. Goddard.

Isidor J. Kresel, attorney for the debtor corporation, sought $65,000; the Storer Bondholders' Committee, $15,000; Mudge, Stern, Williams, and Tucker, attorneys for the committee, $60,000; Jacob Meadows and Julius Silver, attorneys for a minority bondholding group, $30,000; Burnstine, Geist and Netter, and Netter and Netter, attorneys for the Independent Bondholders' Committee, $35,000.

Other committees and attorneys asked for sums ranging from $1,500 to $10,000 each. Reorganization proceedings started in December, 1935, and a plan of reorganization was recently confirmed by Judge Goddard.

Current Yield On Realty Bonds Seen as 8¼ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A current yield of about 8¼ per cent is obtainable in interest paying real estate bonds, according to a survey of 120 interest-paying issues by Burr & Co.

The analysis reveals that the average offering price of the 125 issues is 45, and the bonds are paying a current average interest rate of 3.71 per cent per annum, indicating an average current yield of 8.24 per cent.

Of the types of properties covered by the Burr analysis, 35 office building issues offer the highest current yield of 8.9 per cent. These bonds are paying an interest rate of 3.62 per cent per annum and are available at an average cost of 40.9. The next highest yield is in the apartment hotel field, eight issues in this category being offered at an average price of 41.4 and paying annual interest at 3.41 per cent.

The highest priced bonds are in the theater group, 9 issues of this type being offered at an average price of 68.3, are paying an average interest rate of 5.47 per cent and offer a current yield of 8 per cent.

Hotel bonds offer a current yield of 8 per cent based on an average offering price for 17 issues of 42.7 and annual interest rate of 3.41 per cent while apartment house issues yield currently 7.6 per cent on an offering price of 41.8 and average interest rate of 3.19 per cent.

Sixteen of the 120 issues are paying interest at the original rates, while the 104 remaining issues are paying interest under reorganizations consummated in recent years. Fifty of these reorganized issues are paying the maximum called for by the reorganization, while 54 issues carry provisions for the payment of higher interest rates according to the earnings of the underlying properties.

Scrap Copper Price Cut ⅛ Cent a Pound

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Trade sources today reported the price of scrap copper had been reduced ⅛ cent a pound on No. 1 heavy wire, yellow scrap and red scrap.

The new basis for No. 1 is now 7 cents a pound, or the equivalent of about 8½ cents a pound for refined copper.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended June 9 advanced to 273, highest figure since April 28, and a gain of 47 over 226 in the preceding five-day period, Dun & Bradstreet reported. Year ago failures were 161.

Sayre Sees Need For More Cotton Exports Abroad

CLEVELAND, Miss. (AP)—Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre told southern cotton leaders, planters, processors and state officials gathered here to organize a national cotton council that the only sound and permanent solution for the cotton problem was the building of increased markets at home and abroad through the Government's trade-agreements program.

The Assistant Secretary called on the South to forget "sectional attitudes and interests" and to join with other sections in fashioning a program for the welfare of the nation as a whole.

Mere impounding of surpluses by the Government was no real solution, he said, and pointed to the experience of the old Federal Farm Board as "ample proof."

Need Foreign Marts

"Loss of foreign markets means American surpluses unsalable, production stopped or reduced, the threat of depressed prices for the entire output through the flooding of domestic markets with surpluses unsalable abroad," he said.

He traced the growth of trade barriers by the big powers following the economic crash of 1929 which he declared resulted in a shrinkage of our exports from $5,157,000,000 in 1929 to $1,647,000,000 in 1933.

"In the past," Dr. Sayre said, "the south has sold within the United States less than half of its annual cotton production. If foreign markets are lost for American cotton, ruin faces the south. How, then, can farmers engaged in producing surplus cotton crops secure an adequate living wage?

"The problem may be attacked from either side,—through curtailment of production, or through the building up of increased markets at home and abroad, or again the attack may be made from both sides simultaneously.

"Clearly the only solution for our cotton problem that is really sound and permanent must embrace the building up of increased markets at home and abroad."

Scores Subsidies

Dr. Sayre scored proposed export subsidies as a method for winning foreign markets, and declared:

"Surely the soundest and most effective way to find increased markets at home and abroad is to remove or reduce the extensive and economically unjustifiable trade barriers which have been disastrously blocking the trade highways of the world."

He said 17 trade agreements had been concluded with countries accounting for 40 per cent of the United States' total foreign trade and that other negotiations were in progress, and asserted that since inauguration of the program foreign trade had approximately doubled.

"World prosperity," he concluded, "is closely dependent upon international trade. The blocking of international trade and the increase of economic nationalism results inevitably in depressed standards of living and industrial stagnation. The success of the trade-agreements program undeniably spells increased world consumption of cotton and increased incomes for American cotton growers."

Electric Equipment Recovery Is Not In Sight, Says Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There is no sign that the electrical equipment business has hit bottom, says Standard Statistics.

Orders during the March quarter, continues the survey, ran a little less than 40 per cent under last year, the April decline was something above 40 per cent, and indications are that the May lag was close to 50 per cent.

Business in the current month will probably be down by a sufficiently wide margin to drop the second quarter total to about half that of the corresponding period last year. Nor do prospects further ahead warrant much enthusiasm. The utilities, a major source of heavy equipment buying in 1937, are exhibiting an understandable disinclination to go ahead with their expansion plans with the Administration pressing hard for more Federal money for municipal power projects.

The private companies show no signs of coming into the market this year on anything like the scale they did last year. The railroads, pending a sustained upturn in traffic, may be depended upon to hold their new buying to minimum proportions.

Household appliance and radio sales have also declined sharply, and in the case of the big companies the consequences of lower public purchasing power have been intensified by the switch to cheaper classes of merchandise. It is true that foreign demand has been holding up well, but the showing has been less favorable in recent weeks than earlier in the year. This slow-up may reflect seasonal considerations, but the trade is giving no flat rejection to the theory that it may have more serious implications.

Graham-Paige to Cease Interdicted Advertising

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission said the Graham-Paige Motors Corporation, Detroit, had agreed to stop advertising that its automobile will go faster than any other car "in America."

The commission also announced that the company had agreed to cease representing that, because of the particular type of oil filter used in its car, oil bills or changes will drop any fixed percentage.

"It agrees to stop representing its car as the official U. S. economy champion, or otherwise implying that such car has been so designated by any branch of the U. S. Government," the commission said.

Bank Acceptances Lowest Since 1916

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Bank acceptances outstanding May 31 amounted to $268,098,573, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This figure, which supplanted that of a month ago as the smallest reported total since the end of 1916, reflected a drop of $10,609,367 in May and a fall of $117,697,394 since the end of May, 1937.

ICC Reconsiders Decision of Rail Passenger Fares

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Eastern railroads were given another opportunity today to present evidence in support of their request for an increase in passenger coach fares.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, which voted 6 to 5 some time ago to deny the carriers' application for a 2.5 per cent fare, announced it had agreed to reconsider the decision. The present coach rate is 2 cents a mile.

The commission will conduct a new hearing June 27, when the eastern railroads, as well as opponents of the proposed increase, will be heard.

The commission's brief announcement today merely said it had decided to reopen the case. There was no indication how the commissioners voted.

The railroads, in asking reconsideration of the commission's decision, said the record did not support the finding that a 2.5 per cent rate "would in all probability have such an unfavorable effect on the volume of passenger traffic as to result in less net revenue to the railroads than at present."

Among briefs filed in opposition to the carriers' plea for reconsideration was one by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission.

"The petitioners (railroads) would make the commission a mere rubber stamp," the New Hampshire Commission said.

The western boundary of the eastern territory is Lake Michigan, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cairo, Ill. From Cairo it follows the Ohio River to Huntington, W. Va., then a rather straight line to the Norfolk, Va., area.

U. S. Manufacturing Activity Declines In Month of April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Manufacturing activity in the United States continues to decline, according to indications of results of the regular monthly investigation of wages, hours, and employment in 25 manufacturing industries by the National Industrial Conference Board.

There was a reduction in April compared with March of 2.7 per cent in man-hours worked, which was the result of a 1.8 per cent drop in the number of workers employed and a 0.9 per cent decline in the average work week.

Hourly earnings in April were slightly higher than in March, but this rise is attributed by the Conference Board to the fact that "industry has retained to a large extent its best working force, whose average hourly earnings are actually higher than the earnings would be of a larger group of workers that included those laid off." Weekly earnings declined from $23.63 in March to $23.52 in April, or 0.5 per cent. Since April, 1937, when average weekly earnings were $28.29, there has been a decline of 16.9 per cent, and compared with 1929 a drop of 17.6 per cent.

Among the 25 industries covered by the Conference Board's investigation there were six industries which showed an increase in man-hours in April as compared with the preceding month. These increases ranged from 0.2 per cent in the iron and steel industry to 11.6 per cent in lumber and millwork. The four industries showing intermediate percentage increases were the automobile, paint and varnish, meat packing, and rubber industries.

Devoe & Raynolds Cuts Salaries by 10 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—Salaries of all Devoe & Raynolds workers earning above $1,200 a year will be cut 10 per cent on July 1, De Lancey Kountze, Chairman of the board, announced following a special meeting of the board of directors.

Stockholders at a separate meeting authorized the issuance of $2,000,000 of 15-year 4¼ per cent debentures, which have been sold in one lot to the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Proceeds will be used to pay off bank loans and for working capital, Mr. Kountze stated.

Directors declared a dividend of 25 cents a share each on Class "A" and "B" common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 25. In recent quarters dividends of 75 cents each have been paid on common issues.

The company is a leading manufacturer of paints.

FSCC Buys 500,000 Cases Fruit Juice for Relief

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation announced it would purchase 500,000 cases of canned grapefruit juice during June for distribution among families on relief. The juice will be bought from co-operative associations of growers and canners holding surpluses.

F. R. Wilcox, vice-president of the FSCC, said the purchases are intended to prevent surpluses from demoralizing the market.

Arnold Blames High Prices In Trade Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

time this speech was released it has not yet reappeared."

Today the consent decree, under the new Cummings-Arnold formula, is being presented with the double-barrelled threat of civil and criminal prosecution, and Mr. Arnold warned that the Department would not receive the white flag of guilty industries, unless they showed positive remedies as well as the "I'm sorry" apology.

"The sole test is," he said, "that they confer important public benefits related to restoring orderly competitive markets which go beyond a promise to desist from the practices charged and beyond any results which could be obtained by a conviction."

"Artificial" Prices Attacked

Mr. Arnold has been going up and down the country making this same declaration before business groups and notifying them of what, in effect, is a revolutionary change in anti-trust policy. What made his speech here today unique, was the reference to the new $500,000 investigation, and his attack on artificial price maintenance.

"We are going through a period in which most of our industrial pressures are in the direction of maintaining prices which there is no purchasing power to support," he charged, "and then cutting down production and creating unemployment."

He revealed that "conference after conference of businessmen in my office illustrate this tendency."

Sometimes the effort is made "through suggested agreements," he said, "sometimes through the policies of combinations which dominate the industry. Sometimes the excuse is labor costs and sometimes it is maintenance of bookkeeping values. The explanations are, no doubt, sincerely made but the result is always the same—to keep up prices and slow down employment."

Backs Thorough Inquiry

He continued: "Incredible as it may seem, in order to keep prices up industry is choking off its own avenues of distribution, decreasing employment and widening the disparity of prices. We cannot cure that situation through the anti-trust laws alone. By itself the Sherman Act is a brake, and not a source of motive power. It attacks coercive practices which eliminate competitors. Other instrumentalities must furnish the small businessman with the credit and other facilities which he needs to survive after the coercive practices are removed. But a firm anti-trust policy addressed both to Courts and Congress may at least clarify the problem.

"There is another immediate need. A more general survey of the monopoly problem than these particular statements can give is also required. No comprehensive study of this character has been undertaken since the passage of the Clayton Act in 1914. There has been no examination of the anti-trust law in connection with labor legislation, tax legislation, securities and exchange legislation, credit control, all of which deal with different phases of the same industrial activities. . . .

"We must bring these different experiences with the anti-trust law together in order to treat the problem as a whole. It is our hope that the Congressional investigation will accomplish this. Out of such an investigation no easy remedy will emerge to which everyone will agree. Yet, we have the right to expect a better defined picture of the problem."

$10,000,000 Issue Of Gatineau Power

MONTREAL (CP)—Offering is being made of $10,000,000 5 per cent sinking fund debentures of Gatineau Power Company by a Canadian investment syndicate headed by Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited.

The balance of the issue, $3,000,000 in serial debentures, has already been sold.

April Factory Employment In California Shows Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Factory employment in California registered a small increase in April over the level of the preceding month, according to the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank. The increase amounting to 1.8 per cent is largely credited to seasonal expansion in food-processing industries; and, as per capita earnings averaged 1.4 per cent higher, pay rolls showed a gain of 3.3 per cent. However, as compared with the like month last year, the report pointed out, employment and pay rolls show decreases of 19.8 per cent and 18.4 per cent, respectively.

Foreign trade figures for California for the first three months of 1938 showed exports of $68,322,143, an increase of 17 per cent over the corresponding 1937 period; while imports of $28,789,687 were 33 per cent lower.

Webster and Chapman May Be 'Soo' Trustees

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission ratified the appointments of G. W. Webster and Joseph Chapman as trustees of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company ("Soo").

The ratification of Mr. Chapman's appointment was made conditional upon his selling his stock of the Great Northern Railroad Company and resigning from his position as director and member of the executive committee of that railroad, as trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and as director of the Northland Greyhound Company, Inc., of Illinois.

Officials Seek More Time For Erie Reorganization

NEW YORK (AP)—Erie Railroad, legally required to file a reorganization plan by July 17, will seek an extension of several months, it was reported in financial quarters.

Present business conditions make it virtually impossible to estimate future revenues and determine a plan which would be acceptable to all classes of security holders, it was said.

Data are still being gathered on various mortgages and a more favorable time is awaited to determine how much Erie's annual fixed charges of about $14,500,000 should be scaled down. The road went into Section 77 Bankruptcy reorganization last February when a business decline cut sharply into revenues and the parent C. & O. railroad refused to guarantee a proposed $6,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

British Pig Iron Output

LONDON (Reuters)—British pig iron production in May totaled 633,900 tons, compared with 661,000 tons in April, while steel production was 957,000 in May, compared with 938,000 tons in April. Furnaces in blast totaled 105.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce locally our line of "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions and practical sales helps. See our display ad in Magazine Section. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 198, Chicago.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites. 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 34a Clearway Street.

INDEXING

BIBLES AND PROSE WORKS INDEXED Thumb Indexing and Gold Stamping. SUPERIOR INDEXING CORP. 37 East 21st Street, New York City

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES—Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services $18 week up. Brewster, Mass.

THE GREENLEAF, Kennebunk, Maine—A large, restful home in a beautiful Maine village, taking transients, summer and winter guests. For information write (Mrs.) Mabel E. Greenleaf.

REAL ESTATE

LET us help you select your new home in Los Angeles; 12 years in the city—exclusive listings, all prices.

EDDY D. FIELD

1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

HAL C. RITTER, REALTOR

SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. 101 E. 3rd. Ph. 5590-W

HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.—Brick home, 10 rooms, 3 baths; sell, rent or exchange Chicago property; fine location, grounds. HOFFMAN, 318 Ravine Drive.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

R. KING KAUFFMAN

Real Estate investments. Property management. Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board. San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Bldg. Main 1210

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN to sell cosmetics, full or part time; good commission. See our advertisement on Woman's Page. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, 11 years wholesale and export sales exp., office procedure, accounting and secretarial exp., seeks Pacific Coast connection or sales representation Eastern firm; well acquainted So. Calif. dept. store, retail trade; references; married; Univ. grad. Box P-59, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

SUMMER BOARD

THE MEREDITH'S, Old Mill Road, Hampton, N. H.—Vacation near the sea. For information write MARY E. MEREDITH, or call Hampton 288.

TOILETRIES

EX-CEL-CIS PRODUCTS — Results assured; cosmetics of merit; quality nationally recognized; 10c brings samples. HAZEL PALMER, Holtville, California. Route 2 Box 55

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

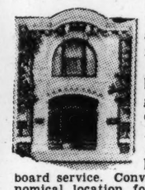
WANTED — Antique furniture, glassware, china, cut glass. What have you? Prospect 1479. Write Box 41, Somerville, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Hotel GRALYN

20 Charlesgate West, Boston

Robert K. Johnson, Mgr. Ken. 3000



Two room apts. — furnished or unfurnished, kitchens with good range, cupboards, Frigidaire, etc. 24-hour switchboard service. Convenient and economical location for business and professional people.

Several attractive single and double rooms with large closets, and kitchen privileges at $8, $9, $10 weekly. LOWER RATES FOR MONTHLY OR PERMANENT GUESTS.

ENJOY THE GRALYN WAY OF LIVING

THE BARCLAY

12 Commonwealth Ave.

Boston. A few one and two-room apartments now available. Modern buildings. Day and night service. Furnished and unfurnished. Call COM. 0650, MR. LANCASTER.

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

ROSLINDALE, MASS., 80 Birch St.—Upper 2-family, hot water heat; new, modern; bath, large airy rooms, $40 month. PAR. 4238-W.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 411 E. 53 Street — Sublet summer, reasonable, delightful garden apartment near river; piano; 24-hr. switchboard; room, bath, kitchenette. Coburn. Call supt., Wi. 2-7800.

N. Y. C., 311 W. 95th (Apt. 64)—4 rooms, sublet; complete river view; cross ventilation; elevator; transportation; church. RI. 9-6749.

N. Y. C., 124 W. 55th (Apt 8-B)—Sublet immediately or share, delightfully furnished, cool, four rooms; to Oct. 1st or longer.

SUB-LET in historic Lynn, Mass., 5 minutes to beach, 4 spotless, daintily furnished rooms; garage; available July, August. Box B-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON—Sublet kitchenette apartment, $45 per month, including gas and electricity; Hotel Hemenway. Tel. KENmore 6400. Mr. Cox.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides cars also by the hour. KEN 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY TIME HOUSE

In the Catskill Mountains; supervised swimming pool; a delightful vacation spot; camp activities; ages 7-10; small group; $10 weekly. Phone UN. 4-6262, or write 435 W. 119th St., Apt. 1-L, New York City.

BOOKBINDING

F. KLASA

301 East 92nd Street, New York City

FINE BINDINGS

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

A SMALL cottage for rent, season $125, 3 rooms and attic, big screened porch. Marshfield Hills, Mass., with privilege to Humarock private beach; 15 minutes from Christian Science church. Call Granite 5036-J.

FOR RENT summer months, partly furnished, 4-room house; beautiful location at seashore; fine bathing beach nearby. MRS. C. M. ROWE, Swans Island, Maine.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Secluded, modern, 6-room, beach-front cottage, porch, boat; by month or season. H. A. Lyford, 49 Ocean St., Atlantic, Mass., Lib. 2171 or Ora. 5323.

WOODSTOCK, SAUGERTIES, N. Y. Comfortable, modern, furnished cottages; private swimming, tennis; quiet; select clientele; rent season, weekly. Williams, 1837 E. 15th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Dewey 9-3391.

COUNTRY BOARD

MOUNTAIN TOP HOME—Fireproof, large, cool rooms, porches, excellent food; garage; few guests; near transportation; hour to N. Y.; references. Ferry, 36 Afterglow way, Montclair, N. J.

POCONO MTS. — Quiet farm, away from traffic, creek, lovely woodland artistic home, splendid table; own cows; tennis, swimming; Americans desired; adults $17 up, children $10. Booklet MRS C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa

THE FULLER REST—Quiet beautiful scenery; good food; pleasant rooms; near Penna.'s Grand Canyon. $12. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. No. 8.

DRESSMAKING

WE MAKE True Form in 20 minutes; dresses are made; designing and sewing taught. CORA SMITH, 41 West 51st St., N. Y. C. EL. 5-8574.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS high type men and women for your office personnel.

LOUISE C. HAHN

280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service

ANN E. DUNN

Efficient office and technical help.

60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WANTED—Christian Scientist to care for young man who is an invalid; good home in return for services. Box W-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXTERMINATING SERVICES

GUARANTEE Exterminating Co. (operating 9 suburban branches) offers exterminating, mothproofing, termiteproofing service. Telephone for estimate (day or night). Longacre 5-6800, 900 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL JACKSON CHAIRS

27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3633

FOR RENT

IN SHARON—Three rooms and bath with kitchen privileges, first floor, beautiful location; single woman preferred. Address Box 539, Sharon, Mass.

FOR SALE

BOSTON—For sale, with complete equipment, private sanitarium in excellent condition. Box C-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BUNGALOW, season 1938; four people; furnished; corner lot, 60 by 60; mile from Old Orchard, Maine, 18 miles to Portland, Maine. Inquire MRs. W. J. HADFIELD, 123 Gedney Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.

WESTPORT, CONN., 45 miles N. Y. C.—Rustic 5-room cottage; garage. A. G. JOHNSTON, 420 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. MO. 4-1111, VA. 3-2457.

FURNITURE

CASH paid for good used furniture, bric-a-brac, rugs, baby grand pianos, replace equipment, etc. KAY-BEE FURNITURE CO., 1024 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. CIRcle 6514.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art, WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Swartz Brothers; store your furs with a reliable furrier; 3% valuation; repairing and remodeling. 830 Mass Ave. Kir. 1709

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER

Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE

George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor

12 West Street, Boston HAN 5971

HELP WANTED—MEN

HOUSEMAN who can cook for summer; pleasant disposition essential; old farmhouse in Berkshires; small family; $10 weekly. HILLIARD, 320 W. 83 St., N. Y. C. Tra. 7-3357.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN, young; light housekeeping, cooking for young couple; lovely lake resort; all summer; afternoons, evenings, generally free; low salary. Rhinelander 4-8742 (N. Y. C.), morning, 9:30-12.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT ACRES

DANVILLE, N. H.—45 miles from Boston; for those in need of care; mental cases accepted; trained nurse in attendance. Tel. Plaistow, N. H., 8-12.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study or those needing attention. 109-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y.—Half acre plot; six-room house; garage; oil heat, all improvements; 10 minutes from station; $8000; half mortgage; terms balance. Write Box Z-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

DEDHAM—7-room single with garage; fireplace; rock garden, terrace; select neighborhood; owner will leave grand piano. Dedham 0946-M.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $5 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping; at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK office, 20x10, light, airy; excellent building, Madison Avenue in the Fifties; will make sacrifice for immediate possession. Write Box L-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WASHING

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day	346,450
1938 volume to date	97,293,968
1937 volume to date	221,121,347

Stock Market Up Slightly in Day Of Dull Trading

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—A passing flurry over inflation prospects left the stock market a shade higher today, but failed to jar it out of its recent lethargy.

Exceptional demand for gold in London, presumably for hoarding as a hedge against possible currency devaluation, brought a small morning buying wave in raw material shares, such as mines, oils, rubbers and agricultural issues.

By midday it was all over, and Wall Street lapsed back into its waiting attitude, waiting for final developments in Congress as it pushed toward adjournment, for clues as to when the business recession, recently flattening out, may turn upward.

A bad slump in rail issues in the bond market, as hopes of authorization for liberalized RFC lending faded, tended to discourage share traders, but had little effect on equity quotations. By mid-afternoon the stock list was off fractions from the midday tops, but holding well. The day's turnover was expected to approximate 350,000 shares.

Rail Bonds Weak

Continued weakness in rail loans put the bond market under a handicap today.

One of the largest single transactions on the listed bond market in months was recorded shortly before noon today, when 100 bonds of $1,000 par value each of the Union Pacific Railroad changed hands at $1,092.50 each, a drop of $10 per bond from yesterday's close. The issue involved was the company's first 4s due in 1947.

Railroad liens as a group were the most active of all types of listed bonds, the accelerated trading pace and generally lower prices being attributed to large-scale switching in portfolios following abandonment of efforts to jam through special legislation to aid tottering carriers at this session of Congress.

Reflecting poor support rather than pressure of offerings, bonds of Pennsylvania, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Southern Pacific, M-K-T, Canada Southern, Great Northern, and Baltimore & Ohio fell back fractions to around 5 points.

A few utility issues scored moderate gains under the lead of International Telephone 4½s and 5s and International Hydro-Electric 6s. Industrials were quiet in a narrow range.

U. S. Governments leaned a little to the downside, with most Treasuries of 1-32 to 4-32.

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Metal shares rang up sizable gains in the curb market today while the industrial section and a handful of oils lost under light offerings.

Aluminum Company of America and Aluminum Ltd. were well in front near the final hour with gains of 2 to more than 3 points. Another favorite, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, added about 3 while gainers of fractions to more than a point included American Gas & Electric Lake Shore Wright Hargreaves, and Godchaux Sugar "A."

International Petroleum and Pantepec resisted the forward move for minor losses. About a point lower was Detroit Steel Products.

Late Selling Wipes Out Wheat Gains

CHICAGO, June 15—In the most active grain trade witnessed in eight months, two or three times larger than the recent average, wheat rose 2⅜ cents today. Later, however, selling to realize profits more than wiped out this gain.

Big reductions in winter crop estimates were a feature. N. C. Murray, reported the present outlook as being for about 730 to 750 million bushels, against an estimate of 843 million the last week of May.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ½ cnt lower compared with yesterday's finish, July 80⅛-¼, Sept. 81-81⅛, corn unchanged to ⅜ down, July 57⅛-¼, Sept. 58⅜-½, and oats ¼ cent off.

Record Low Rate On Treasury Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Treasury bill offering of $100,000,000 sold Tuesday showed the record low interest rate of 0.027 per cent, Secretary Morgenthau announced.

This rate compared with 0.040 per cent on the first of the new series sold last week, and 0.025 per cent on the last of the $50,000,000 issues sold two weeks ago.

The Treasury accepted $100,701,000 of the $415,110,000 applied for, taking 30 per cent of the amount bid at the low price. The bids ranged from a high of 100 to a low of 99.992.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Chief interest in the stock market centered in the gold mining and gilt-edged sections, although trading was still restricted. British funds eased fractionally on the belief that the new defense bond offering would not be fully subscribed by the public. Gold mining shares advanced with the rise in the price for bullion, sales of which were the largest in more than a year. Industrial and transatlantic securities held steady and copper shares moved upward. Foreign bonds were mixed.

Paris: Price movements in the bourse were irregular with government bonds exceptionally heavy. Rentes finished with losses ranging from 25 to 45 centimes and Bank of France issue was off about 30 francs. Suez Canal dropped more than 300 francs and Royal Dutch was down 60 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton, futures closed with net gains of 7 to 9 points, influenced by foreign and local buying as well as short covering. Firmness of overseas cotton market and higher commodity prices were bullish factors.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	42	42	42	Jun 11
52	38	Acme Stl (1)	1	30	30	30	Jun 14
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	2	8	7¾	7¾	
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 26
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	Jun 13
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	4	47	46½	47	+ ¾
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	¾	⅝	⅝	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	23	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17⅝	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun 11
17⅞	6½	Alleghan pf $30 ww	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 2
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	3	8½	8½	8½	Jun 14
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	2	13¾	13½	13½	Jun 14
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 13
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	149	149	149	+ ½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun 9
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	Jun 14
9¾	4½	Allied Strs	20	6	5½	5¾	+ ¼
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	5	42½	41½	41½	Jun 9
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	23	41¼	39⅞	39⅞	—1⅜
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 6
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	Jun 14
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	15	15	15	Jun 10
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	60	59	59	Jun 14
66	49	Am Ag ChDel (2¼e)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun 14
17¼	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	6	28½	28½	28½	—1¼
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	5	88	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	Jun 14
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	3	16½	16	16¼	+ ¼
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	4	11½	11	11½	+ ⅜
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	106	103½	106	+2½
8½	4½	Am Colortype	4	6	6	6	Jun 10
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jun 11
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 24
4⅝	2¼	Am & For Power	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	14	14	14	— ¼
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 14
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8	8	8	Jun 13
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	10	10	10	Jun 2
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 10
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	Jun 14
2½	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 14
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	19	19	19	+1
7⅞	4½	Am International	7	5	4½	4½	— ⅜
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	2	15	15	15	
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	Jun 10
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3	3	3	Jun 14
38¼	23	Am Metal (¼e)	4	29	28½	29	— ¼
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jun 9
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	7	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	2	31½	31	31	Jun 14
33	16½	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	1	27	27	27	+ ½
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	33	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	6	15⅛	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
78	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	1	66½	66½	66½	Jun 14
20⅝	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jun 15
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	22	36⅛	35	35½	+ ⅝
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	9	119¼	118	118	Jun 14
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51	51	51	Jun 13
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	4	19½	19	19	— ¼
11¾	6½	Am Stores	1	7	7	7	Jun 11
12¾	12	Am Stove	2	12½	12½	12½	Jun 13
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	2	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
117¼	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ¼
19¾	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun 4
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	130½	129¼	129¾	
72⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+ ⅝
73¼	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	4	70	70	70	+ ½
140¼	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	137½	137½	137½	Jun 13
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
86	68	Am W W I pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Jun 9
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¾
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	25¼	25	25	M'y 26
36¾	21	Anaconda	53	24⅜	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	30	30	30	Jun 13
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅜
19	10	Andes Copper	2	11½	11½	11½	Jun 9
3¼	3	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	1	22	22	22	
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	Jun 13
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	3	4½	4¼	4¼	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	9	35¾	35½	35½	
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun 11
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 7
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	16	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
69	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	4	52	52	52	M'y 12
68¼	68¼	Assd D G 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 27
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	3	25⅞	25	25	— ⅞
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	2	41¼	40¾	41¼	+1¼
27¾	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	3	17	16¼	17	Jun 14
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ¼
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	8½	7½	8⅜	Jun 9
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	11	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	106	106	106	Jun 13
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 14
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	Jun 8
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	8	40	39½	40	Jun 14
7¾	4½	Atlas Tack	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 7
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 31
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛

B

10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	6	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	9	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6⅜	6	6	— ¼
34	20	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	Jun 14
19	12¼	Barber Asphalt	10	16	15½	15½	— ½
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun 8
16⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	20	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (⅜e)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	2	103	102	103	+3¼
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun 8
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	3	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	3	17½	17⅜	17½	
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	53	44⅞	43¼	43⅞	— ⅜
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
98½	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	1	85	85	85	
28	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	2	18	17¾	18	Jun 10
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun 14
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	3	11	11	11	½
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	2	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	18	18	18	Jun 14
13⅞	9	Bond Strs	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 13
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	7	15¼	15½	15½	— ⅛
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	9	19½	18¾	19½	+ ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	3	2½	2	2½	Jun 14
22¼	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun 10
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	*4	17½	17	17	— ⅜
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	1	26	26	26	Jun 11
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	33	33	33	Jun 14
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	1½	1½	1½	
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	3	1¼	6½	6½	Jun 14
45⅜	.	Bklyn-Man Tr	3	9	8¾	8¾	
1¼	½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	4	26½	26	26½	+ ½
5⅜	2⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	3	27⅞	27¾	27¾	Jun 11
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	7	7	7	
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	2	4¼	4	4	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 14
20	13¼	Bullard Co	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	3	19	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun 13
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	3	15⅛	15	15	Jun 14
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	1⅞	2	Jun 8
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5	5	5	Jun 11
8⅝	5⅝	Butler Bros	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 14
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	19	19	19	+1
4¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 13
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun 10
19¾	13	Byron Jackan (¾e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 13

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	2	18¼	18	18	— ¼
49¾	45	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Apr 26
3½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	22	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
15¾	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	Jun 14
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	27	16½	15⅞	16	+ ⅝
8⅜	5	Canad Pacific	2	5½	5½	5½	
36	21	Cannon Mills(1¼e)	2	25	25	25	Jun 11
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 26
18	12⅜	Carpenter Stl(.20e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun 13
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 13
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	1	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	4	41	41	41	+1⅜
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜	Jun 2
9	7	Celanese Corp	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	18	18	18	Jun 10
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	22	21	21	Jun 14
4½	2	Cent Foundry	1	2½	2½	2½	
11	7	Cent R R N J	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jun 13
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Jun 14
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	5	35	34	34	
8⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	1	6	6	6	+ ⅜
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jun 14
12¼	6	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	Jun 14
38½	23	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	15	23⅜	23	23	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y 27
48½	27½	Chi Corp	7	30½	30½	30¼	
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	12	2¼	1⅞	2¼	Jun 13
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅝	.	Chi & N West pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 3
1¼	½	Chi Great West	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 31
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 13
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
1	½	Chi M St P & P	3	½	½	½	
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 14
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	5	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
32½	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	24	24	24	—1
40¼	37⅝	ChiPneuT pr pf(2½)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	Jun 9
11¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 4
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 8
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 13
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 7
16⅜	12	Chickasha Cot(¾e)	1	13½	12½	13½	Jun 6
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	11	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ½
63½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (½e)	45	41⅞	41¼	41½	+ ⅜

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
3¾	2	City Stores	5	2½	2½	2½	Jun 14
24	10⅜	Clark Equip	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	Jun 10
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br(¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y 28
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	3	39½	39	39½	+1½
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	2	125	125	125	Jun 13
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jun 13
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	7	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jun 10
27⅜	13½	Collins & Aik (¾e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jun 11
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	11	11	11	Jun 14
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 13
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	20	6	6¼	6	⊥ ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	60	60	60	Jun 13
15½	9	ColumPic vtc(2½%f)	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Jun 9
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	70	70	70	Jun 14
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	2	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jun 8
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	10	35¾	35	35½	+ ⅜
100½	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	Jun 11
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents	17	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ¼
2	1	Com'with & South	21	1¾	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	4	37½	37	37	— ½
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	25	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun 8
24½	15	Congoleum-Nairn	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	4	15⅜	15½	15½	
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun 10
26⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	17	24½	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	96	96	96	Jun 14
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1½	1½	1½	
6⅞	4½	Consol F I pf (¼k)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun 9
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	3½	3½	3¾	Jun 14
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	30	8¾	8½	8¾	
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jun 7
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun 9
½	⅛	Consol Textile	3	¼	¼	¼	
16	10	Consol'n Coal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 1
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun 9
86½	78	Consum.Pw pf(4½)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	Jun 1
116	109½	du Pont pf (4½)	4	115⅞	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅜

E

7½	3¼	Eastern Roll Mills	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Jun 11
167	121½	Eastm Kodak (6)	3	151	150	150	+ ½
21⅝	10½	Eaton Mfg	4	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
4¾	2	Eitingon Schild	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 14
4	2¼	El&Mus Ind' (.19g)	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun 13
21½	13¼	El Auto Lite (¼e)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
10⅝	6	Elec Boat (.60g)	9	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
13⅜	6½	El Power & Lt	21	9½	9¼	9⅜	
40½	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	—2¼
44⅜	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	10	35¼	34¾	35¼	Jun 14
31¼	21¾	El Storage Bat (3)	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	Jun 14
11¼	½	Elk Horn Coal	1	1	1	1	Jun 4
2⅞	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Purchase Of Clothing Seen Aiding Wool Trade

Weekly Wool Review

Purchase by the Government of $10,000,000 worth of surplus stocks of men's, women's and children's clothing, through the WPA for distribution to persons on relief, as indicated today in advices from Washington, was hailed by the Boston wool trade as the potential spark to start the fire of revived demand for wool.

Surplus clothing and wool goods generally have long hung over the market, retarding business and inducing almost a complete standstill all the way down the line to the raw wool market. If the Government buys up the existing surplus, new orders will be placed for goods and then mills will buy more wool, declared Boston wool men today. Significant is the intimation that the Government will buy from manufacturers in all parts of the country, wherever immediate delivery can be made.

Boston Trade Quiet

Spot wools in Boston are held rather firmly, more especially on graded wools. Such business includes graded territory wools of fine staple, French combing, around 60-62c, scoured, and half blood 62-64c.

In the West, a fairly good volume of wool is selling in Wyoming and Texas, around 55-57c for good staple clips, bulk, fine staple, scoured basis and landed Boston. Texas sales show prices to be in vicinity of 55c, clean, for best 12-month wools, landed Boston.

Growers are disposing of considerable quantities of wool by consignment against the Government loan. Net loan value on wool is greater at eastern seaboard than at western points, officials of the National Wool Marketing Corporation declare. The Government regulations call for loans to be based on the Boston loan value of the wool.

Hold-Over Not Large

The loan is attracting so much wool on consignment that talk is heard of the National handling too much wool to be able to take care of more. In reply, C. J. Fawcett, General Manager of the National, says that "if mill consumption were back to normal, our 1937 hold-over would not last 10 days. Our combined 1937 and probable 1938 tonnage will do well to equal the amount we handled in 1932 or 1934. We are prepared to handle a large volume."

Hundreds of growers have already received their second checks, following appraisement of their wools. Appraisals are going forward at Boston and in warehouses of member agencies throughout the West, and net loans are ranging close to the existing market.

Markets overseas are inclined to be soft in price and dull in volume of business.

Mohair continues around 33 at 35c for original bag Texas mohair, on spot in Boston, with very little demand.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal	1 %	1 %	1 %
Stock Exch	1½	1½	1½
Curb Exch			
Com paper			
Prime	1@1¼	1@1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1¼	1½

London Market

Short bills	⅝ %	⅝ %	⅝ %
3 mos bills	⅝ %	⅝ %	⅝ @⅝%
Bar gold	140s 9d	140s 8d	140s 5½d
Bar silver	18⅞d	18¾d	191⅛d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅜	⅜@½	⅜	⅜@⅜	⅜
60 days	½@⅜	⅜@½	⅜	⅜@⅜	⅜
90 days	½@⅜	⅜@½	⅜	⅜@⅜	⅜
4 months	½@⅜	⅜@½	⅜	⅜@⅜	⅜
5-6 mnths	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞	⅝	⅝@⅞	⅝

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2½
St Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Sofia	5½
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder Peabody & Co.

12 noon, June 15

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.97⅝	$4.96⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.97⅛	4.96⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0297	.0278½	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1703	.1698	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2300	.2292	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4044	.4032	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5557	.5544	§
Sweden—krone	.2596	.2581	.4537
Norway—krone	.2502	.2496	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2223	.2218	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0347¾	.0347¾	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0219½	.0219½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0449½	.0448½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2610	.2600	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2350	.2350	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4300	.4300	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2903	.2897	.8440
India—rupee	.3692	.3685	.6180
Java—florin	.5573	.5559	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3106	.3100	*
Shanghai—dol	.1800	.1678	*
Straits Settmts—dol	.5787½	.5750	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9887½	.9887½	1.6931

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper rate.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on June 13: Receipts, $29,510,908.64; expenditures, $32,028,913.36; working balance, $1,855,789,952.43; customs receipts for the month, $8,892,169.31. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $5,666,319,871.54; expenditures, $7,213,153,218.91, including $2,042,083,967.70 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,546,833,347.37; gross debt, $37,379,178,-806.12, an increase of $755,182.75 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,945,264,-514.26.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	3⅜s 43-40 June	106.27	106.26	106.27
1	3¼s 41	108.8	108.8	108.8
12	3⅜s 47-43	110.23	110.21	110.23
7	3¼s 45-43	110.3	110.1	110.3
7	3¼s 46-44	11.02	11.01	110.1
1	4s 544-44	114.14	114.14	114.14
5	2¾s 47-45	106.19	106.19	106.19
2	2½s 45	106	106	106
9	3¾s 56-46	113.7	113.5	113.7
9	3¼s 49-46	108.23	108.20	108.21
16	4¼s 52-47	118.28	118.28	118.28
100	2½s 48	104.9	104.9	104.9
5	3¼s 52-49	108.10	108.10	108.10
1	2½s 53-49	101.24	101.24	101.24
13	2¾s 54-51	103.9	103.8	103.9
23	3s 55-51	106.9	106.6	106.9
12	2⅞s-60-55	103.26	103.25	103.25
1	2¾s 63-58	101.26	101.26	101.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	2¾s 59-56	102.21	102.21	102.21
1	3s 47-42	106.10	106.10	106.10
1	2¾s 47-42	105.9	105.9	105.9
2	3s 49-44	106.11	106.10	106.11

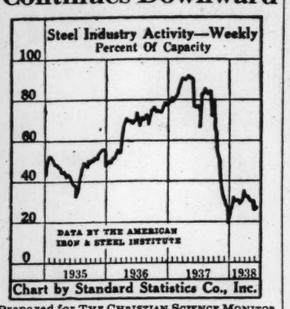
Home Owners' Loan

6	2¾s 49-39	103.5	105.3	103.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Allegany 5s '49	51	51	51
3	Allegh Val 4s '42	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
13	Allis Chalm 4s '52	105¼	105	105¼
17	Am & For P5s 2030	50½	50¼	50½
1	Am Ice 5s '53	100	100	100
1	AmIGChem 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
11	Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅛	113	113⅛
19	Am T&T 3¼s'66	102½	102¼	102⅜
13	Am T&T 3¼s '61	102⅞	102½	102⅝
13	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105	104¾	105
1	Ang C iNtra deb '67	29½	29½	29½
2	Arm Del 4s '57	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
7	Arm Del 4s '55	93½	93⅜	93⅜
48	AT&SF 4s '95	101⅜	101	101⅛
1	AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	80	80	80
20	AT&SF cv 4½s'48	92	91½	91½
11	A C Line 1st4s '52	70½	70¾	70¼
3	B&O rfg 6s '95	19¼	19	19
13	B&O 1st 5s '48	40⅛	39½	39½
3	B&O rfg 5s '95	18	18	18
16	B&O 5s 2000 D	16½	16¼	16¼
1	B&O cv 4½s '60	13⅞	13⅜	13⅛
2	B&O 4s '48	37¼	37	37
9	B&O 5s S W '50	24	24	24
2	Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	100	100	100
10	Bang & Aroo 5s'43	107¼	106¼	106¼
3	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅜	117½	117⅜
2	Beth Stl 4¼s'60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
20	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97	97	97
30	Beth Stl 3½s '53	92	91⅞	92
1	Boston&Me 5s'67	22¾	21	21
7	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	19¾	19	19
1	Boston&Me 5s '55	23	23	23
14	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106¼	106	106
1	Buf R&P 4½s'57	20½	20½	20½
8	Cal Pack 5s '43	101	101	101
5	Can Sou 5s '62	83	80⅞	80⅞
11	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	119¼	119¼	119¼
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114½	114½	114½
8	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅜	115⅜	115½
11	Can Pac 5s '54	95½	95½	95½
13	Can Pac 4s perp	76	75	75
1	Carth & Adir 4s '81	35	35	35
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	70	70	70
16	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	95	95	95
4	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
13	Cent Pac 5s '60	39	37	39
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	65½	65	65
1	Cen Steel 8s '41	115½	115½	115½
2	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	103½	103½	103½
10	C&O ½s '92	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
20	C & O 3½s '96 D	92	90¾	90¾
11	Chi & Alton 3s '49	15	15	15
2	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	77	77	77
4	CB&Q gen 4s '58	86½	86½	86½
11	CB&Q 4s 'Ill '49	94½	94⅜	94½
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	89	89	89
1	Chic Gt West 4s '59	16½	16½	16½
1	Chi I & L 5s '47	8¼	8¼	8¼
3	Chi I & L 5s '66	3	3⅞	3⅞
4	CMSP&2Pac 5s '75	8	8	8
5	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3	CM&SP gen 4s '89	21½	21	21
4	Chic&NW gen 3s '87	16⅛	16	16
1	Chi & NW 4¾s '87	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	CRI & P 4½s '52A	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	C R I & P rfg 4s34	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1	CRI & P rfg 4s34 ct	6	6	6
3	C T H & SE inc 5s60	36½	36½	36½
1	Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	105	105	105
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	102⅜	102⅜	102¾
3	Childs Co 5s'43	61	60	61
21	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	106¾	106½	106⅝
5	Cin Un Term 3½s'71	106¾	106½	106½
2	CCC&StL 4½s'77	47¾	43⅞	43⅞
3	CCC&StL gen 4s'93	64¼	64¼	64¼
2	Col & So 4½s'80	35¼	35¼	35¼
4	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	87¾	87⅜	87⅜
11	Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	107⅜	107½	107½
2	Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4	Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	102	102	102
1	Comwlth Ed 4½s'56	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Comwlth Ed 4s'81	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3	Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	106½	106¼	106½
1	Con Edis 3¼s'46	103¾	103¾	310⅜
3	Con Edis 3½s'56	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
7	Con Edis 3½s'58	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
10	Con Oil 3½s'51	99½	99½	99½
2	Consum Pow 3¾s'65	107½	107½	107½
5	Consum Pow 3½s'67	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Container Cor 6s'46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
9	Container 5s'43	90	89¼	90
3	Crown Cork 4s'50	102	101½	102
8	Cuba R R 5s'52	38½	37	38⅛
7	Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	30¼	30	30
20	D & R G 4s'36	9	9	9
4	Det Ed 4s'65	110¼	110	110
5	Elect Auto Yite 4s'52	100½	100½	100½
1	Erie rf 5s'67	12	12	12
1	Erie rfg 5s'75	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Erie 1st 4s'96	40	40	40
4	Erie&Pitts 3½s '40B	102	102	102
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	4½	4½	4½
100	Gal H&H 5½s '38	100	99	100
7	GenMacept3¼s'51	104½	104	104
3	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
6	Goodrich 4¼s '56	93	92⅝	93
8	Goodrich 6s '45	84	83½	84
2	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105½	105¼	105¼
8	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	78	77	77
2	Hous OilTex 5½s '40	102¼	102¼	102½
1	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	21½	21½	21½
1	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47½	47½	47½
10	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	29	28¾	29
1	IC&CStL&NO4½s'63	30½	30½	30½
10	Ill Steel 4½s '40	106½	106⅜	106⅜
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	Interb R Tr 7s '32	50¼	50	50
19	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	51	50½	50¾
1	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3¼	3¼	3¼
3	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15	14½	15
22	Int Hydro El 6s '44	69¾	68⅝	69¾
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	39	39	39
1	Int Paper 6s '55	76½	76½	76½
1	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	80½	80½	80½
257	Int T & T cv 4½s'39	95½	94¾	94¾
41	Int T&T 4½s'52	66½	64½	66⅛
31	Int T&T 5s'55	69¼	68	68½
1	Jones&Laugh Stl¼'61	92	92	92
1	K S South 3s '50	61	61	61
16	K C Term 4s '60	105½	105	105
1	Keith & P 6s '46	84½	84½	84½
2	Kentuck Cen 4s '87	99½	99½	99½
1	KinneyCo 5½s'41	98	98	98
47	Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	103	103
3	Kresge Found 4s 45	100¼	100⅛	100¼
1	Lac Gas 6s 42 A	46	46	46
2	Lautaro Nit inc 75	29¾	29¾	29¾
2	Leh Val Coal 5s 44	77	77	77
3	Leh Val 4½s 2003	16⅜	16¼	16¼
3	Leh Val 4s 2003	15⅛	15⅛	15½
18	Loews 3½s 46	99	98⅞	99
4	Long Is rfg 4s 49	74¼	74	74¼
3	Loud&N 4½s 2003	75	75	75
2	Louis & N un 4s 40	100	100	100
4	Louis & N 4½s 2003	68½	68½	68½
1	L & N 3s 80 St L	77½	77½	77½
1	Maine Cen 4½s 60	37	37	37
1	Manat Sug 4s'57	23½	23½	23½
3	Man Elec&RN3½s41	13½	13½	13½
1	Mich Cen 4½s'79	60	60	60
2	MilElRy&L 5s '61B	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
2	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	M&S L cn 5s '34 ct	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1	MSP&SStM gtd 5s '38	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12	12	12
2	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	35	35	35
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	50	50	50
5	Mo Pac 5½s '49	4	4	4
6	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¾	16¾	16¾
12	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16¾	16½	16½
17	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5⅝	5½	5½
13	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	106⅜	105⅝	106⅜
12	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93	92½	93
4	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	38⅛	38	38
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	49	49	49
4	Nassau El 4s '51	21¾	21	21
15	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	100¼	100½	100½
10	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105½	105½	105½
2	N Eng RR 5s '45	25	24½	24½
9	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107¼	107⅛	107¼
6	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	95	94½	95
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	27½	27½	27½
6	NYC rfg 5s 2013	46¼	45	45
20	NYC 4½s 2013 A	40¼	40⅜	40¼
5	NYC 3¾s '46	64	64	64
12	NYC 3¼s '52	55½	54	54
10	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	40¼	39¾	39¾
6	NYC&HR 3½s '97	72¼	72	72
1	NYC Lx Sh 3½s '98	55	55	55
11	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	28½	28	28¼
25	NY Conn 4½s '53	99½	99	99
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	105	105	105
1	NY Edis 3¼s '66	105½	105½	105½
3	NY Edis 3½s '58	104½	104½	104½
1	NYO&W rfg 4s '92	8	8	8
1	NY Ry 6s '58 st	99	99	99
2	NY&RGas 6s '51 A	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
1	NY Steam 5s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	NY Steam 5s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	NY Tel 4½s '39	105½	105½	105½
3	NY Trap R 6s '46 st	61	61	61
5	NYW&Bost 4½s'46	3½	3½	3½
5	NL&O Pw 5s '55 A	108	108	108
2	Norf&W 4s '96	116½	116½	116½
4	Nor Am Co 5s '61	104½	104¼	104½
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	101	101	101
7	Nor Pac 6s 2047	55½	55⅛	55⅛
2	Nor Pac 4s '97	69	68¾	69
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43	43
4	Nor States Pw 3½s '67	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
4	Ohio Ed 4s '67	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	101¾	101½	101½
2	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
10	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
3	Otis Steel 4½s '52	66	66	66
1	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
16	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	110¼	110	110
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 O	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
10	Penn Cl Sand 4½s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
33	Pen P&Ll 4½s '81	97⅞	97¼	97⅜
81	Pen RR gen 5s '68	97⅛	96½	96½
11	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	94⅜	94	94
16	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	85½	84½	84½
3	Pen RR 4s '48	108½	108½	108½
21	Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	115½	115½	115½
2	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	53½	53½	53½
3	PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	103½	103	103
2	Phila Co 5s '67	88	88	88
3	Philippine Ry 4s '37	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s '52	80	80	80
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	38	38	38
4	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	58	57½	57⅝
1	Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	40½	40½	40½
4	Purity Bak 5s '48	90	90	90
5	Readg 4½s '97 A	60¼	60¼	60¼
6	Rdg Iter Cem 4s '51	50	50	50
1	Republic Stl 5½s '54	105	105	105
5	Republic Stl 4½s '61	84½	84¼	84½
5	Republic Stl 4¼s '56	85	84½	85
2	Richfield Oil 4s '52	93¾	93¾	94
3	Safeway Stl 4s '47	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	St L SW 5s '52	14	14	14
1	St L SW rfg 5s '90	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3	SA&A Pass 4s '43	47¾	47¾	47¾
1	Scioto V&N E 4s '89	112½	112½	112½
3	Seab AL cn 6s '45	6½	6	6
5	Sea Air Lin 5s '50 st	10¼	10¼	10¼
8	Shell Un 3½s '51	102½	102¼	102½
1	Silesian Am 7s '41	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
15	Soc Vac Oil 3½s '50	107	106⅞	107
2	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107	106¾	106¾
12	So Colorado 6s '47	94	94	94
7	Sou Pac 4½s'68	34½	34	34
26	Sou Pac 4½s'81	34¼	34	34
20	So Pac 4½s'69	35	34	34½
2	So Pac rfg 4s '55	58⅜	57	57
8	So Pac cft 4s '49	37	36½	36½
14	So Pac 3¾s '46	45¼	45	45
12	So Pac 4½s '77 Ore	42¾	41¾	41¾
1	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	82½	82½	82½
1	South Ry 6½s '56	37	37	37
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	36	36	36
19	South Ry gen 4s '56	27⅞	27¼	27½
2	Spokane Int 5s '55	9	9	9
12	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	103	102⅞	102⅞
1	Studebaker 6s cv '45	58	58	58
1	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	107	107	107
1	Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

Steel Output Trend Continues Downward



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The sharp variations in the operations of some of the steel companies from week to week reflect order accumulation rather than any resumption of buying demand. The basic trend of production in the steel industry is unmistakably downward and may continue so through the remainder of June and July.

The only major steel product for which there seems to be even relative stability of demand is tin plate. After holding up fairly well this year so far, buying of miscellaneous steels is now diminishing. The railroad and building industries were long since written off as protential customers, but the almost complete lack of takings by the automobile makers has been a bitter disappointment to the steel producers.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
33	Pen RR gen2¼s'65	88½	88	88
6	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	74⅛	73¾	73¾
11	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	84⅜	84	84
16	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	85½	84½	84½
3	Pen RR 4s '48	108½	108½	108½
21	Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	115½	115½	115½
2	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	53½	53½	53½
3	PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	103½	103	103
2	Phila Co 5s '67	88	88	88
3	Philippine Ry 4s '37	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s '52	80	80	80
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	38	38	38
4	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	58	57½	57⅝
1	Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	40½	40½	40½
4	Purity Bak 5s '48	90	90	90
5	Readg 4½s '97 A	60¼	60¼	60¼
6	Rdg Iter Cem 4s '51	50	50	50
1	Republic Stl 5½s '54	105	105	105
5	Republic Stl 4½s '61	84½	84¼	84½
5	Republic Stl 4¼s '56	85	84½	85
2	Richfield Oil 4s '52	93¾	93¾	94
3	Safeway Stl 4s '47	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	St L SW 5s '52	14	14	14
1	St L SW rfg 5s '90	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3	SA&A Pass 4s '43	47¾	47¾	47¾
1	Scioto V&N E 4s '89	112½	112½	112½
3	Seab AL cn 6s '45	6½	6	6
5	Sea Air Lin 5s '50 st	10¼	10¼	10¼
8	Shell Un 3½s '51	102½	102¼	102½
1	Silesian Am 7s '41	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
15	Soc Vac Oil 3½s '50	107	106⅞	107
2	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107	106¾	106¾
12	So Colorado 6s '47	94	94	94
7	Sou Pac 4½s'68	34½	34	34
26	Sou Pac 4½s'81	34¼	34	34
20	So Pac 4½s'69	35	34	34½
2	So Pac rfg 4s '55	58⅜	57	57
8	So Pac cft 4s '49	37	36½	36½
14	So Pac 3¾s '46	45¼	45	45
12	So Pac 4½s '77 Ore	42¾	41¾	41¾
1	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	82½	82½	82½
1	South Ry 6½s '56	37	37	37
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	36	36	36
19	South Ry gen 4s '56	27⅞	27¼	27½
2	Spokane Int 5s '55	9	9	9
12

Local Classified Advertising

(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

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HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

SPECIALIZING LONG ISLAND
Estates, farms, commuters' homes, summer cottages, waterfronts, acreage, business property.
ELIZABETH PUTT
Jericho Turnpike, Huntington, N. Y. Hunt. 1415

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Summer guests will be welcomed in the large, cool home of Mrs. Fletcher-Copp on Corey Hill. Address, 31 York Terrace. Phone ASP. 9156.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORFOLK, Va.—Dawson Tourist Home, 214 West Freemason St., comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage; commercial men, tourists; opp. Christian Science church. Tel. 25186.

YARMOUTH, MAINE—Enjoy your rest; The Yellow House on the Hill, 3 minutes from Main Highway. MRS. B. E. JONES, 37 High St., Tel. 207-3.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Comfortable rooms, rest and study; near church and beach; $1 daily up, special weekly rates. TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Large, comfortable rooms, convenient to church and beach. 19 N. Stenton Ave. MRS. GARNET.

ATTRACTIVE STUDIOS 14 x 18—Private housekeeping; $9.00-$12.50; single $6.00; tourists invited. 925 West End (105th), N. Y. C. Irma Thompson.

BOSTON—A large, cool room, private bath; near Public Garden; Brookline gentleman will share beautifully furnished house, private bath. SERVICE BUREAU, opp. Publishing House.

BOSTON, 411 Marlboro St., Suite 4—Attractive front room, excellent location; near subway and stores; transients and permanent. Phone COM. 7827.

BOSTON, 206 Huntington, S-3—Attractive rooms with hot and cold running water, across from The Mother Church Park. COM. 6007.

BOSTON, The Tikley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Desirable rooms near The Mother Church; transients or permanent. COLBYS.

BOSTON, Mass., 92 West Newton Street—Clean, attractive home-like rooms; kitchenette privileges; daily or weekly rates. Com. 7845.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., The Grenoble, Suite 6—Fenway view; nice rooms; near The Mother Church. Mrs. Manton, COM. 9273.

BOSTON, 108 Hemenway St.—One front room, single or double; twin beds. COM. 5677.

BROOKLINE, MASS. Stratton Inn., 1754 Beacon St., opp. Beaconsfield Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional. LON. 8737.

BROOKLINE, near Coolidge Corner—Newly furnished rooms, kitchen privileges; ideal location. Phone Longwood 3238.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Good sized room, twin beds, next to bath, for 2 people, $3.50 apiece. Beacon Street. Asp. 4387.

EDGEWATER, N. J.—Students, business adults share home, $3; studio apartment housekeeping, $4; 25 minutes Columbia. Cliffside 6-1681.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—2 nicely furnished rooms; suitable to 3 persons; reasonable rates; Jamaica Pond section; free parking. Jamaica 3446-R.

N. Y. C., 58th, 135 West, Thomas—Residential Club for Women; exceptional opportunity for business girl or student seeking refined, modern home comforts; kitchen privileges; maids; reasonable. Columbus 5-8759.

N. Y. C., 201 East 68th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Large, comfortable, double, furnished room; all improvements; cool; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Mrs. Sherin.

N.Y.C., 495 West End Ave. (Apt. 4N)—Single, double, attractively furnished; cool location, near church; moderate; kitchen privileges. SUs. 7-7625.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, attractively furnished, private bath; for woman, in private apt.; $13 weekly; on Washington Square. GRamercy 7-7953.

N. Y. C., 104 E. 31st, Apt. 4—Pleasant, quiet, single, sunshine, comforts; refinement; convenient location; reasonable. Tel. morning, CA. 5-0984.

N. Y. C., 76th, Central Park—Delightful, charming room adjoining bath, shower; refined business lady preferred; $25 monthly. Trafalgar 7-6975.

N. Y. C., 9 West 68th (Taylor)—Delightfully cool, refined surroundings, park view, opposite church; elevator. Trafalgar 7-1775.

N. Y. C., 215 West 101st (Broadway)—Airy, quiet, spacious; kitchenette; traveling guests; convenient, $5.50-$9.00. DAVIS, AC. 2-7675.

N. Y. C.—Large room, attractive, southern exposure, bath, closets; central; bus, car lines. TRa. 7-5193. 41 W. 72nd St.

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th St.—Exceptionally desirable single, double, $3.50 up; seen, appreciated. RICE (Apt. 5-E).

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Large, cheerful front room; homelike surroundings; meals optional; near subway. 5912 N. 13th St. Hancock 5681.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

THE WHITE SWAN — Over-night guests, permanent, transient; near The Mother Church; 55 Hemenway (Boston). COM. 7983.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3812 Albemarle St., N. W.—Attractive room with sleeping porch for lady, quiet home, convenient to bus and street cars; meals optional. EM. 1776.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large cool room, single or double; attractive house. 2101 S St. N. W.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG man seeks quiet, cool accommodation, Manhattan; permanent; reasonable. Write Box B-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

AN OPPORTUNITY is now offered for a few reliable people, with good contacts, to represent the Avon and Perfection Products, in the Newark, New Jersey area. 40% cash commission and bonus paid. Five dollar deposit required. Give your qualifications by letter to "Supervisor", 16 W. Grant Ave., Roselle Park, N. J.

SHOE REPAIRING

COMMUNITY SHOE REBUILDERS
All Kinds of Repairing, Pastes and Polishes.
57 Baker St., Maplewood, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHATHAM, N. Y.—Superintendent, gardener, caretaker, greenhouse and outside; private estate; handy with tools. Box X-45, 500 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED DRIVER—Age 24 desires position as chauffeur; good refs. E. H. FORD, 30 Stearns Rd., Brookline, Mass. LON. 8907.

MARRIED MAN, thoroughly familiar with running private estate, including stable, desires change. Christian Scientists preferred; go anywhere. Write Box X-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

19 YEARS old; ambitious; just completed school; accept any position to start. Write Box A-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLLEGE girl take care of children for summer, experienced. Write 165 Oak Grove Ave., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 3-5231.

SUMMER BOARD

ADIRONDACKS, DAVIDSON LODGE, Saranac (Not Saranac Lake) Clinton Co., N. Y.—Between Plattsburg and Lake Placid; ideal place for summer vacation; modern; excellent food. Rates—$15.00 up.

CLIFF INN, MARBLEHEAD
On the waterfront, corner Cliff and Chestnut Streets; veranda dining; rates $3-$5 per day. American plan. Tel. Marblehead 636.

FIVE ISLANDS, MAINE—Rockcrest Cottage, small quiet shore home, scenic location; seashore and country; boating, fishing, bathing, home cooking, farm vegetables and fresh sea food. $16 week, $2.75 day.

GRAY GABLES INN Buzzards Bay Bourne, Mass.
Private beach, fishing, golf, tennis; rooms with private bath and good food.

THE HILLSIDE
Holderness, N. H.
Overlooking Little Squam Lake. Bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery; all modern improvements; home-cooking. Weekly rates $18-$21; booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

SUMMER HOMES

DEERFIELD, N. H.—Old-time house on lake; screened piazza, fireplaces, electricity, boat, barn, secluded; $175 for season. Arl. 2642-M.

FOR RENT for season 1938, seven-room house, furnished; no table linen or blankets; close to beach, fine bathing; beautiful grove; nne location on Grand Ave., Ocean Park, Maine; two-car garage. Inquire MRS. W. J. HADFIELD, 123 Gedney Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.

SUMMER RENTALS

COTTAGE, New Harbor, Me.—7 rooms, furnished, artistic; modern conveniences, fireplace; sleeping porch; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, golf; $225 season. FOWLER, 315 Allaire Ave., Leonia, N. J.

FOR RENT—Bungalow in the heart of the White Mountains, Twin Mt., N. H.; most desirable, beautifully furnished bungalow, 4 large bedrooms, large living room, open fireplace, wood furnished; steam heated; all modern conveniences; free garage space; beautiful views of the Presidential and Franconia ranges Write for particulars. Address: Box 28, Twin Mountain, N. H.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE — 7-room cottage; modern improvements; bath; 2-car garage; sandy beach; beautiful view; fully furnished. Box 325, Laconia, N. H.

LYNN, MASS.—7-room apt, attractively furnished, ocean view; 2 baths, 3 bedrooms; rent reasonable. Breakers 6576-W.

SECOND CLIFF, SCITUATE, MASS.—Summer cottage; ideal location; ocean view; near sandy beach; all improvements; 4 chambers and maid's room, furnace heat; long season; rent greatly reduced; open for inspection over week-end. Call at Adams Cottage, 33 Crescent Ave., Scituate, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE RECITAL—Sunday evening, JUNE 26, at 8:30, ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall. N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED for Fall Concert, Choral Society; rehearsals 25c weekly.

MARION LUYSTER DEVOE
Teacher of Voice and Piano. Studios, 42 Rockwood Av., Baldwin, L. I. 1425 Broadway, N.Y.C.

MY FRENCH PHONETICS course is available to those wishing to perfect their pronunciation; beginners also; a free interview will convince you. BLANCHE MAUCLAIRE, Regent 4-4769, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. WIsconsin 7-7969.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

The Beach Shop for Fun Clothes!
No matter what your idea of summer fun may be—sunning on the beach, diving in the waves, riding a wheel, or just looking pretty—you will find the right clothes in the Beach Shop. Never have Fun-Clothes been so varied and so smart! Make it a point to visit the Beach Shop and browse around.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Avenue at South Carolina

ELDREDGE STORAGE
COLD STORAGE
For Furs and Winter Garments
Local and Long Distance Moving
3526 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
(SINCE 1886)

KENTS
DINING ROOM
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVES.
Delicious Food, Delightful Surroundings, Reasonably Priced.
Other Kent Restaurants:
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Established 1903

CHATHAM

CENTER MARKET
M. GENTILE, Prop.
Fruits and Vegetables
"The Pick of the Crop"
Tel. Chat. 4-3770 Free Delivery
CHATHAM, N. J.

CRANFORD

NORGE PRODUCTS
VAN'S
SALES SERVICE
EXPERT RADIO REPAIRS
ELECTRICIANS
8 ALDEN ST., CRANFORD, N. J. CR. 6-0483

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

SMARTLY STYLED
SUMMER FROCKS
in tested, washable Rayon Fabrics at $5.95
ANNA KAMPMEYER
1 No. Arlington Avenue

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 5-9000

Gifts for Father
on His Day, June 19th
at
THE LOMAR CO.
536 Main Street

Distinctive and Unusual
FRUITS — CANDIES — NUTS
A variety of Coffee Substitutes including
HOLLYWOOD CUP
OLIVE MAY CO. INC.
13 Washington Place

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD

EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-4948
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N.J.
Washable Silk and Cotton Dresses

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Art Flower Shop, Inc.
8 N. Dean Street, Englewood, N. J.
Phone: ENGLEWOOD 3-4884-5

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES for
Men, Women and Children
188 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.
96 Main Street 38 Lexington Avenue
Paterson Passaic

Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Coats
Suits—Hats
216½-218 MAIN STREET

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1868
222 WASHINGTON ST.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FORD CARS SINCE 1919
with Bennetteed Service
Boulevard Motor Corp.
RUEBEN BENNETT, Pres.
2392 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Del. 3-3400

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

MARY ROBINSON BEAUTY SALON
(Henry Inc.)
Assisted by competent operators.
Permanent Waves, $5.00 to $7.50
We welcome your patronage.
26 Journal Square Labor Building
Tel. Jr. Sq. 2-4760 Room 208

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Enna Jettick
Sold Exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co. $5 to $6
342 CENTRAL AVE.

MILLBURN

RCA VICTOR RECORD PLAYER
May Now Be Yours
Join the Victor Record Society
RADIO SALES CORP.

"See The Marks Bros."
Mill. 6-0115 Millburn, N. J.
Cht. 4-4949 Chatham, N. J.

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done
. . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

Knox Hats Manhattan Shirts
Sunday, June 19th Is Father's Day
Give Dad a Tie

Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church St. at Montclair Center
Interwoven Socks Sportswear

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

C. Johnson & Co.
INCORPORATED
Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Tel. Mont. 26208 9 Midland Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
GRIFFITHS is the Home of WORLD-FAMOUS PIANOS
STEINWAY CHICKERING
KIMBALL MUSETTE
AMPICO MINIPIANO
GULBRANSEN DUO-ART
HAMMOND ORGAN
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
Steinway Representatives
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
366 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Eagle Printing Co.
Printing ÷ Engraving
Direct Advertising
Phone ORange 3-6010
300 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

For the Graduate
Now in Stock, the New Streamline Portable Typewriters. All makes.
Terms $1 per week.
ORANGE TYPEWRITER CO.
192 MAIN ST. ORANGE, N. J.

Don't Forget Dad
June 19
at the
MORRIS SHOP
296 Main Street, Corner Day Street

SOUTH ORANGE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Doles Pineapple Juice:
No. 2 cans .....2 for 25c
No. 5 can .....each 29c
Kirkman's Borax Soap....6 cakes 25c
Kirkman's Soap Chips.....2 pkgs. 41c
Bread and Butter Pickles...2 jars 33c
NORWEGIAN SARDINES
55 South Orange Avenue SO 2-4070

LORETTE BEAUTY SHOP
Rilling Kooler Wave
The Perfect Permanent
No Chemical Heat, No Wire, No Discomfort
124 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-9611

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

JOHN T. MALOOL
69 BROADWAY
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailoring
Passaic 2-6830

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Find the Correct
SPORTS CLOTHES
at
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
Serving Now in WESTFIELD
205 EAST 5TH ST., OPP. CITY HALL
PHONE PFLD. 6-8562

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W.X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

CAMP SUPPLY HEADQUARTERS
For Children and Grown-Ups
TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS INC.
ESSO
Esso Can-ize for it!
10 Godwin Avenue Ri. 6-3345

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RUTHERFORD

THOS. J. LANE
GOODYEAR TIRES
Auto Supplies, Batteries Radios
75 Park Avenue, at Ridge Road
Telephone Ru. 2-1519

SUMMIT

THE ROSE SHOP
40 Beechwood Rd. Sum 6-0209
Floral Decorations
Flower Bowls and Vases
Suitable for Gifts

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
Last Call on Moth Protection
Winter-Weight Garments Cleaned
Sealed in Moth Bags
37 Union Pl. Summit 6-2122—23

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE
386 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

TEANECK

HOME TOWN LAUNDRIES
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers *Dry Cleaners*
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

MEYER'S SERVICE STATION
480 Cedar Lane Teaneck 6-5430
Norge Dealers
Philco Radios and Service

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

UNION CITY

ANDREWS
Jewelry
Master Watchmakers for Over 35 Years
147 48th St. Branch, 254 Central Ave.
Union City, N. J. Leonia, N. J.

BOB SHORT
Furnishings for Men
Give Dad a Useful Gift
Our selection of Shirts, Neckties, Socks, Belts, Polo Shirts, Handkerchiefs, etc., may assist you.
784 Bergenline Ave. Union City, N. J.
PHONE UNION 7-1545

The ROSE M. BOENING STYLE SHOP
Complete Line of Dresses
Headquarters for Jantzen Bathing Suits for Misses and Women
650 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Tel. Union 7-4089 Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

BIVONA
VARIETY FISH MARKET
LOBSTERS OYSTERS CLAMS
SCALLOPS SHRIMP CRABMEAT
25-27 East Broad Street
Phone WEstfield 2-3042

LIBERTY FOOD STORE
NICK CUNICELLA, Prop.
DEALER IN PRIME MEATS
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
522 Central Ave., Westfield, N. J.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 3-3030

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

Philquin Beauty Shop
HAIR STYLISTS
SPECIAL
Monday—Tuesday—Wednesday
3 Items 1.00
Phone Westfield 2-2935 103 Prospect St. Westfield, N. J.

Viswats Dairy, Inc.
235 NORTH AVENUE, WESTFIELD, N. J.
Pure Milk and Cream
Fresh Butter and Eggs
Rich Guernsey Milk
Our Specialty
Prompt service consistently for over 25 years
PHONE WE. 2-0620

Schuster's Meat Market
118 ELM STREET
Phone WEstfield 2-0547

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
SPRING STYLES
719 Hamilton St.
Allentown Pa.

Appel JEWELER
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

CHESTER

SMART TAILORING
Suits and Topcoats for Men or Women —$29.75 up. Cleaning, Repairing, Altering, Invisible Mending. Fur Coats cleaned, glazed, relined and stored. Free delivery. Phone Chester 25412
JOS. REHRMAN
610 WELSH ST., CHESTER

William M. Kellman
NINTH AND SPROUL STS., CHESTER, PA.
Hotpoint Refrigerators
Firestone and Fisk Tires
Zenith and Auto Radios
Electrical Appliances and Bicycles
EASY TERMS!

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

TROST *Shoe Shoppe*
WHITE SHOES
For the Entire Family
and
Are They Good Looking!
14 WEST 8TH ST. PHONE 24-670

Trost, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
GREETING CARDS
for Birthdays and All Other Occasions

HARRISBURG

Always Reliable
DOUTRICHS CLOTHES
HARRISBURG, PA.

SPRING IS HERE!
May we submit estimates on your Slip Covers, Draperies, Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds.
Personal Service at Reasonable Prices
Hughes Drapery Shop
231 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg
PHONE 3-6138

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration
HAROLD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
May we serve you?
NEW LOCATION
2nd and Walnut Streets
3407 Derry Street, Phone 5232

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG
(Continued)

Those busy Spring shopping days are here again when everyone feels the urge to replenish and keep pace with "Mother Earth" in all her grandeur. *May I suggest a snack,* on one of these days at
THE GORGAS STORE
Famous for Good Sodas
16 N. 3rd St., Uptown 1212 N. 3rd St.

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr
THE CHATTER BOX TEA ROOM
$39½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown
Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED
We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wyncote
Ogontz 3290

PHILADELPHIA

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in every Order
Try MARTIN'S
for flowers and service
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Phila.'s First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
205 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West 32-66

PITTSBURGH

REAL SILK
SHOP-AT-HOME SERVICE
Complete line of wearing apparel for men and women.
MRS. PIPER Montrose 5242

PITTSBURGH—East End
KUHN-RENSHAW, *Inc.*
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Why Bake at Home?
Serve a greater variety of desserts and between-meal "snacks" . . . serve luscious sticky cinnamon buns . . . rich layer cakes . . . tempting cookies . . . without one bit of fuss or bother, from the
The CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537-545 PENN STREET

WAGNER'S
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
This Place Is the Home of Satisfaction
19 N. Sixth Street, Reading, Pa.

A Balanced Wardrobe of Men's Clothing
is advised by
POMEROY'S
Quality Clothing Since 1914

WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

The Talk of the Town!
Supreme Home Style Peaches!
The Finest Peaches We Ever Tasted.
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PENNSYLVANIA

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S. W. Cor. State Rd. and West Chester Pike
Lubricate and Change Transmission and Rear Grease Now
Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall, Pennzoil and Havoline Oils
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Drexel Hill
WAVERLY FRUIT COMPANY
4202 WOODLAND AVENUE
Quality Fruits and Produce
Sea Foods Friday and Saturday
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

Misunderstood

A visitor to the Netherlands went on to The Hague after staying some while in Delft, a picturesque little cobble-stoned town where modern tradesmen pedal around on bicycles and where the less up-to-date tradesmen use a small cart pulled by a dog, which is usually harnessed underneath the cart.

The traveler inquired which was the best way to see The Hague.

"Get a dogcart," was the reply.

The traveler (though feeling a little sorry for the dogs) looked everywhere but could see none of

A Pretty Fancy

these original vehicles about. Eventually she was directed to a street car station. Inquiries there produced a ticket which had "Dag-Kaart" printed on it in large letters.

But there still were no dogs. Because, as our somewhat mystified traveler discovered, a "Dag-Kaart" may be a dogcart to you and me, but it is a "day-ticket" on a tram to Netherlanders. Not so romantic, perhaps, but happier for Fido.

* * *

Historic

Talking of transport reminds us that the other day, in company with many visitors to London, we saw a new street officially "opened" by a century-old stage coach, the Magnet. Nothing very original in that, perhaps. But at the same time we were interested to learn that the Magnet runs daily from London to Hampton Court, one-time home of Henry VIII. Horses are changed at Ranelagh, and the trip, about 15 miles, takes two-and-a-quarter hours.

* * *

English Spoken

A. G. L. tells us that when he was traveling in India, and his train had stopped at an out-of-the-way station, he was surprised to hear a voice apparently shouting something very loudly in English. He put his head out of the window, and discovered that the vociferous one was a native fruit-seller, who hoped, by his command of the language, to gain valuable British customers.

As he approached, his cry became more easily understood. He was shouting: "Lovely, decent fruit! Lovely, decent fruit!"

* * *

European Adventure

From India to Danzig is a big jump. So was the jump that brought a sleepy English traveler out of his bunk aboard a Polish steamer, docked at the historic Baltic seaport.

The purser had suggested that this solitary passenger might be saved trouble if he were to sleep aboard instead of ashore that night. The passenger had thought so too. But he began to revise his opinion in the still watches—or what should have been the still watches—when he awoke to sounds as of violent conflict on the deck, together with a clatter that seemed to tell the tale of burly seamen being hurled down the companionway three at a time.

Yes, thought he, it must have happened. The political cauldron, discussed at such length the previous evening, has boiled over suddenly; the ship has been seized; the officers and crew have been overpowered; and only the solitary passenger has been overlooked.

Subsequent noises upheld the theory; and the traveler, unable to bear the suspense any longer, ventured gingerly out on a reconnaisance—moving cautiously on hands and knees so that any assailant looming up in the dark would stand a sporting chance of tripping over him.

As the adventurer neared deck level, still on all fours, a face was suddenly thrust into his own; whistles shrilled anew; and searchlights played from the shore on gesticulating figures near his side.

"So," remarked the owner of the face, "you come up to see, yes?"

Really, says our correspondent, you'd be surprised at the noise folk can make when a ship is coaling.

* * *

Hat Trouble

From Germany comes news that the latest slogan to scream its message from hoardings and newspaper pages is: "Buy a hat, Sir." The reason for this compaign appears to

"Put your hat on straight, George, it looks ridiculous.

be that there has been an alarming drop in the sale of hats, German men seeming to find headgear the easiest thing on which to economize.

Now, not merely is there an intensive hatvertizing campaign, but the ladies are asked not to walk around with a hatless man. It is "primitive," the authorities say, for a man not to wear a hat.

E. B. H.—J. A. M.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Barber Mailing List

A New York barber increased his income 28 per cent the first month of using a well-known practice copied from dentists. The barber reasoned that what was good business for a dentist would be good business for him, and he wasn't mistaken. Dentists have made a regular practice of notifying persons when they should call and have their teeth examined and cleaned.

The barber used penny postal cards and notified his customers that they should call back at a stated time for another hair cut. The plan worked especially well with people who might otherwise have been tempted to neglect their personal appearance.—E. M. M., Hamden, Conn.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

In this planting time, it is a good plan to plant a few words, and today we have a quotation on the subject by Seneca:

"PLANT XYLZQN CD XEFG-GDADN QJOD XDDN; HL RFGGDA YLP XFRQQ XDDN RFS CD, JK JG YFX LHED KLZHN KFULAFCQD VALZHN, JG ZH-KLQNX JGX XGADHVGY."

One Word

Can you find the single word hidden in the words listed below? By way of a hint, it may be said that all the letters in the word are different. The letters have been used in forming the following words:

CAN RIG BAG
GAS CAR AIM
RAIN LAMB

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing MUCH to LESS in 8 moves.

By How Much

A square garden contains 100 square rods. By how much must its sides be lengthened in order that its area may be doubled?

Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms today:

1	conventional	consistent	
2	perfect	valiant	
3	ardent	customary	1
4	valuable	faultless	
5	predominant	decisive	
6	courageous	crowded	
7	critical	expensive	
8	jammed	earnest	
9	conclusive	uppermost	
10	coherent	exacting	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

On the Lone Prairie

Monitor Camera Club From John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Daily Anecdote

Evolution of the Doughnut

Probably few persons who enjoy the American doughnut know that the hole in the pastry was originated in New England by a boy who later became a well-known sea captain, Hanson Gregory.

It was in 1847, as a lad, that Hanson watched his mother frying doughnuts, and he noticed that the centers of the little round cakes always seemed soggy or doughy. Suddenly he had an idea: If the center were eliminated, the cake might be more appetizing and lighter.

Like a good pioneer, his mother experimented; and the result was so satisfactory that she never went back to the former way. Her method was copied, and soon spread like wildfire over the entire country.

Jest a Minute

"He insists on staying here—he wants to see a skyscraper in action!"

In Lighter Vein

Signs of the Times

A Glasgow shopkeeper has the following advertisement in his window:

"I Don't Profiteer.
You Profit Here."

—Edinburgh Dispatch

New Method

Mother: "Your hands are clean today, for a change. How come, Johnny!"

Johnny: "I been practicin' whistlin' with my fingers, Mamma!"—Island Lantern.

The Information He Was After

The man was late for work. Hurrying from the house, he spotted a letter sticking out of his mail box. He snatched the letter, and as he ran for the bus he glanced at the missive. Then he stopped suddenly. The letter was from his lawyer and was about a matter he had been eagerly waiting to hear.

He paused in the middle of the street, ripped open the envelope, and began to peruse the contents. At that precise moment a passer-by paused to glance at the letter over the man's shoulder.

The man sensed someone standing behind him. He whirled to face the intruder.

"What do you mean by reading my letter over my shoulder?" he demanded. "It doesn't concern you."

"All right, all right," murmured the passer-by. "That's all I wanted to know."

Smart Folks, These Americans!

A man from the Continent was visiting in America for the first time. Going along the highway he saw a sign. "Drive slowly. This means you."

Stopping in astonishment he exclaimed, "Well, how did they know I was here?"

Somesense Rhymes

A plagiarist
Is one who might
Subsist
If he could copy right.

Tolerable Noise

After performing with brilliancy a sonata on the piano in the presence of Dr. Johnson, the woman turned to the philosopher and asked if he was fond of music.

"No, madam," replied the doctor; "but of all noises I think music is the least disagreeable."

Limited

"How is it that Dr. Miller has suddenly started calling himself a specialist?"

"Perhaps he's got only one patient." — Das Illustrierte Blatt (Frankfurt).

The Ideal Estate

What is the ideal state?
Where the rich are neither too rich, nor the poor too poor.
Where dignities are always conferred on the good, never on the bad.
Where the laws are more regarded, and have more authority, than the orators.
Where the citizens fear blame more than punishment.
Where the law has no superior.
Where virtue is honored, and vice detested.

—The Seven Sages of Greece.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Galilee of the Gentiles'

In the Gospel of Matthew we find a reference, based upon the prophecy of Isaiah (9:1), to "Galilee of the Gentiles" (Matt. 4:15).

Various reasons have been advanced to explain this description of the territory in which Jesus spent his early years. For one thing we find that Solomon gave to Hiram, King of Tyre, "twenty cities in the land of Galilee (I Kings 9:11), and so much of this district having thus come under the rule of a Gentile monarch, it might easily come to obtain the name of "Galilee of the nations" (i. e., Gentiles) (Isa. 9:1).

Then, as years went by, and the rift between the Jews and the Samaritans occurred and widened, Galilee came to be looked down upon as a district separated from the sacred city of Jerusalem and the territory of Judah by the despised land of Samaria, and as being Gentile in its sympathies as well as by reason of its contacts to the north.

Worth Knowing

A GLASS CORNERSTONE—THE FIRST IN HISTORY—HAS BEEN LAID AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

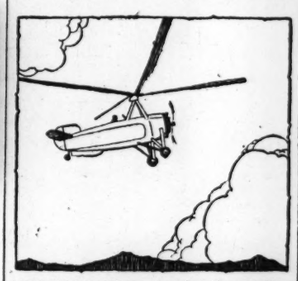
Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Airplanes Seem to Have A Horizontal as Well As A Vertical Propeller?

A certain type of heavier-than-air flying craft is known as the "autogiro." This machine has three or four huge horizontal wings or blades, hinged so that they can move somewhat up and down as well as round a freely rotating hub.

When the machine is on the ground, the rotor blades are set at zero pitch, so that if made to revolve they would not exert any downward thrust on the air. Just before the start of a flight, the plane's engine sets the rotor blades to whirling very rapidly. At the moment of "taking off," the pilot releases the rotor clutch so that the blades revolve freely (no longer connected with the motor) and the blades automatically assume normal flight position, their pitch changing so that they exert lift.

Under the combined influence of the rotor and the propeller, the autogiro ascends quickly at a steep angle of climb. As the excess energy



imparted to the rotor by the engine is dissipated, the flight continues with the rotor blades whirling (as do the blades of a windmill) merely as a result of the pressure of the wind against them.

Early autogiros had small, fixed wings, like stunted copies of regular airplane wings, in addition to the rotor. Recent autogiro designs, however, have done away entirely with fixed wings, depending for flight solely on the lift provided by the rotor blades.

Besides enabling the autogiro to take off with an extremely short forward run, the rotor blades serve as what might be termed a mechanical parachute. In the event of engine failure (which, of course, would have no effect on the rotor, which is wind-driven and not connected to the engine at all in flight), the plane tends to settle rather than fall to the ground, permitting the pilot to maneuver to a safe landing in a very small space.—W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Hamilton Spectator: There is one similarity between a dictatorship and a democracy; in neither does it matter much what people say about government spending.

Toronto Star: Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs will now give place to Grass Green and the Seventy-seven Million Dandelions.

Detroit News: To their surprise, milliners find themselves turning out hats again that look like hats. It must be discouraging.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Words should be scattered like seed; no matter how small the seed may be, if it has once found favorable ground, it unfolds its strength.

One Word: Scrambling.

Letter Changing: Much, muck, luck, lick, link, lint, list, lest, less.

By How Much?: 4.14+ rods.

Fun With Synonyms: Conventional—customary; perfect—flawless; ardent—earnest; valuable—expensive; predominant—uppermost; courageous—valiant; critical—exacting; jammed—crowded; conclusive—decisive; coherent—consistent.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"The Good Seed"

Bristol, England

Milton wrote, "Good, the more communicated, the more abundant grows"; and the truth of this came to the writer's attention in the following incident, which provided proof and encouragement that great good can be accomplished with small means, in fact, with seemingly no means:

Some years ago, in the heart of a large but densely populated neighborhood in a section of Bristol, lived a young man with a yearning for a garden—any plot of ground, however small, that would sustain a few flowers. With nothing but cobblestone frontages and little or no back yard space, there appeared little possibility of materializing his vision. But it suddenly occurred to him that the roof of a near-by community club house, of which his father was caretaker, provided ample unmolested space.

He immediately set about improvising small boxes that could be carried up through the attic. After filling them with rich brown soil, he planted his seed; and in a short time the roof garden was an array of color, a vivid contrast to the smoky and dusky surrounding roof tops, and affording a refreshing glimpse of growing things for nature-loving neighbors.

More than being just impressed, however, one neighbor, rather well-to-do, saw the possibilities of adding a little more brightness to the rest of the neighborhood, and immediately employed a carpenter to make more boxes of the type on the young man's roof garden. The carpenter built these boxes, off and on, for several months. Upon the completion of each pair of boxes, a delighted near-by tenant was presented with a set with the compliments of the neighborhood benefactor.

News of the idea reached the ears of a florist, and he came forth with an offer to fill the boxes, free of charge with plants and evergreens. Before the summer was over, the house fronts on streets of surrounding blocks were dotted with varieties of blossoms that completely transformed the once barren cobblestone streets.

Each evening as one walked through this neighborhood, the busy gardeners were to be seen actively engrossed in watering and weeding their private collections of growing things. Thus, one small seed, which the conceiver concerned himself to plant, indeed "brought forth an hundredfold."

Quotation for Today

IF I were you I would not worry. Just make up your mind to do better when you get another chance, and be content with that.
—BEATRICE HARRADEN.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Appointing Oneself

Question: At a meeting of the board, one of the members made a motion naming herself and three other members of the organization as a bylaw committee. Is it usual and legal for a member to appoint oneself a member of a committee?

Answer: It is not accurate to say that the member appointed herself. She made a motion the effect of which was to appoint a committee. While this method of naming the members of a committee is not usual, it is allowed (see Robert's Parliamentary Law, page 263). When the motion was made, it was for the board to approve the motion or reject it. If the board adopted the motion, it thereby made the appointment. If the board did not wish this member to serve on the committee, it should either have voted down the motion, or have amended it to name someone else.

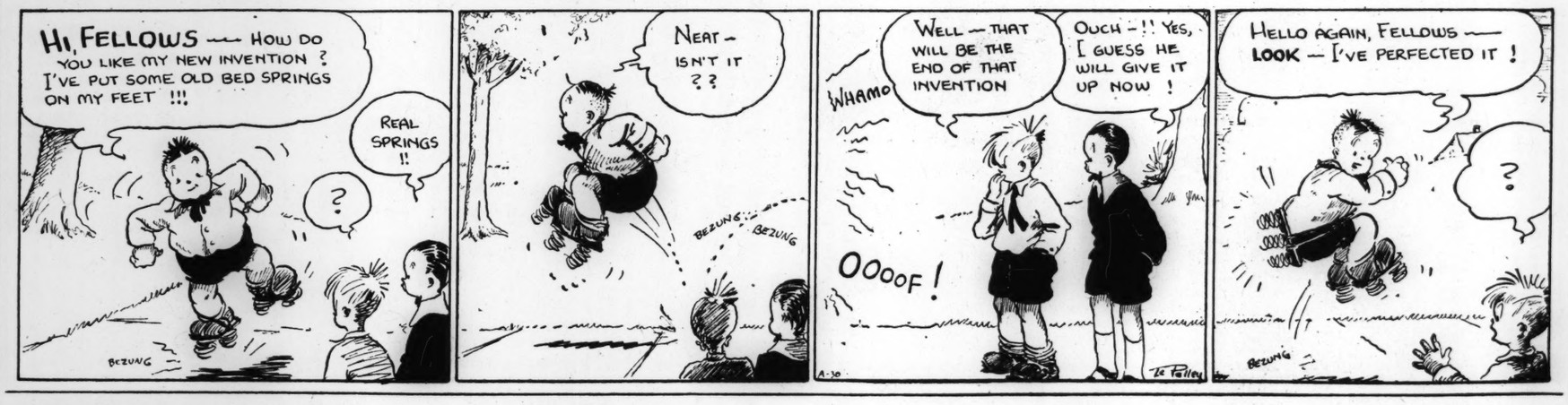
A member may not, without the authority of the body, appoint himself or any other to a committee or any other post. It is not usual for a member to name himself in a motion appointing a committee, a sense of delicacy causing him to refrain. On the other hand, when a member makes a motion authorizing the appointment of a committee for a certain purpose it is quite customary to name that member on the committee, especially when the appointment is delegated to the presiding officer. There is no rule about it; custom, good taste, and the interests of the organization should govern.

Make Your Own

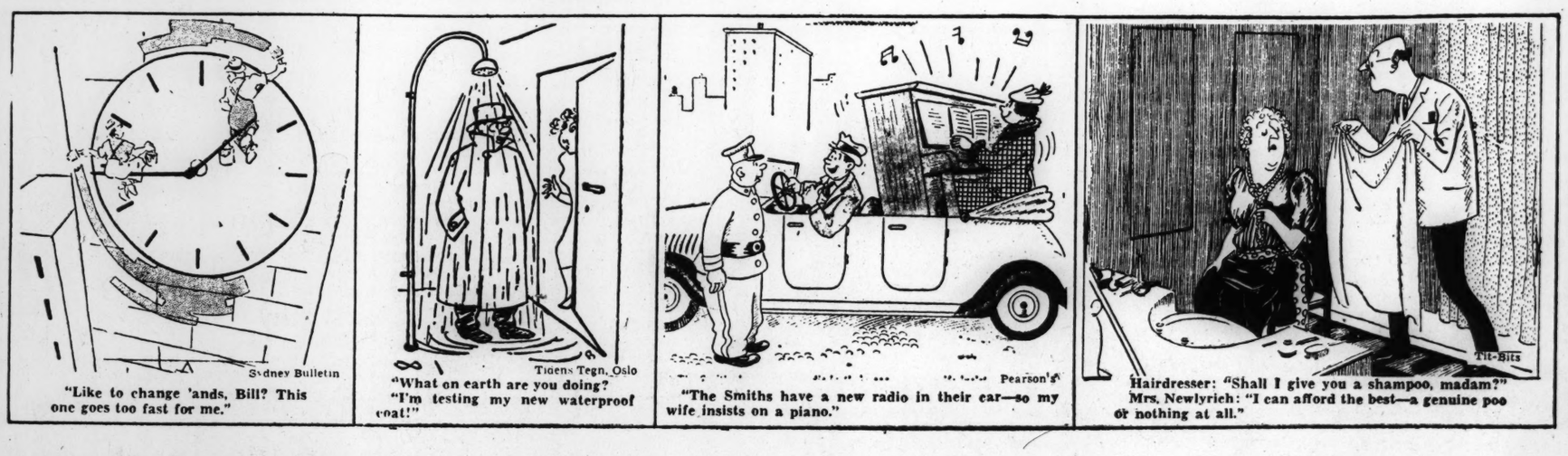
Shed no tears over your lack of early advantages. No really great man ever had advantages that he himself did not create.—Stewart-Warnerite.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Necessity Is the Mother of Invention*

By LE PELLEY


HI, FELLOWS — HOW DO YOU LIKE MY NEW INVENTION ? I'VE PUT SOME OLD BED SPRINGS ON MY FEET !!!
REAL SPRINGS !!
?
BEZUNG
NEAT — ISN'T IT ??
BEZUNG BEZUNG
WHAMO
WELL — THAT WILL BE THE END OF THAT INVENTION
OUCH -!! YES, I GUESS HE WILL GIVE IT UP NOW !
OOOOF !
A-30
Le Pelley
HELLO AGAIN, FELLOWS — LOOK — I'VE PERFECTED IT !
?
BEZUNG

Culled Comics—*From Australia, Norway, and England*



Sydney Bulletin
"Like to change 'ands, Bill? This one goes too fast for me."

Tidens Tegn, Oslo
"What on earth are you doing?"
"I'm testing my new waterproof coat!"

Pearson's
"The Smiths have a new radio in their car—so my wife insists on a piano."

Tit-Bits
Hairdresser: "Shall I give you a shampoo, madam?"
Mrs. Newlyrich: "I can afford the best—a genuine poo or nothing at all."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Weather-Vane Congress

MOST comparisons have their shortcomings, but it can fairly be said that the Seventy-Fifth Congress, now practically through its legislative labors, has often resembled a weather vane. When it is remembered that the function of a representative body is to represent, this simile need not convey such an entirely derogatory impression as is sometimes implied by its use.

But the principal characteristic of the last two years in the legislative branch of the American Government has been its swing away from the Administration in flatly rejecting of the Supreme Court and reorganization bills, and its return to compliance with the presidential wishes in the case of relief appropriations and labor standards or wages-and-hours legislation.

The fight during the first session against the Court plan gave more evidence of real legislative independence on a basis of conviction than has appeared during the 1938 session. Rejection of the reorganization bill was not so much grounded on congressional objections to the measure as it was on an emotional reaction whipped up in the country. The defeat of President Roosevelt on his tax program, by amendments which practically eliminated the undistributed profits tax plan from the revenue acts, was in response to a campaign partly of education and partly of slogans to "Do something for business."

On the other side, the eventual adoption of a minimum wage and maximum hours law is, so far as one can judge, apparently in keeping with a steady though perhaps rather narrow majority sentiment of the country. In the course of its drafting and redrafting, however, during the current session there has been noticeable effect from such straws in the wind as the nominations of Senator Pepper in Florida and Senator Gillette in Iowa.

To those who had hoped for genuine legislative independence and the courage of a separate judgment on affairs of state the most disheartening item in the record is the way a rebellious Congress was brought to heel not by any manifestation of great intellectual or moral leadership but by the ancient resort to pork barrel politics in the administration recovery and relief measure that has reached a second conference with a total of $3,750,000,000 in the bill. The implications of congressional dependence on executive largess through allocation of relief and other construction projects are genuinely serious.

Here the congressional responsiveness to a prospect of gathering votes by saying, "Look what I got for our district!" is in evidence. All the representatives and a third of the senators are aware that while the work of the second session is over, the work of the two-year congressional term is far from finished. There remains the hustling, steamy job of getting renominated and re-elected if possible. They are going out now really to find which way the wind blows.

After all, there is something to be grateful for in legislators who try to represent the wishes of their constituents. That is the long-run reliance of democracy. It places a responsibility on the constituents to exercise wisdom. It implies nevertheless that a statesman will stand or fall by his convictions. A weather vane that simply stuck would neither perform its intended service nor alter the direction of the wind. Yet one that is of enough weight to show the steady current is of more value than one that whips about with every gust and flurry.

And here is where the metaphor breaks down; for occasionally a conscientious representative has been able to turn the current of democratic government by showing to his constituency where his close acquaintance with affairs of state could offer surer guidance than their first impulses—in other words, has been able to lead instead of follow.

Diaries Kept for You

WHAT a joy to have a day-by-day record of your vacation trip! Of course, a camera record helps. But, a diary—well, like most diaries—the vacation variety is just as difficult to keep. There are so many places to visit, so many things to see. One just doesn't have time to keep up a diary.

Prince Louis Ferdinand and his bride, the former Grand Duchess Kyra of Russia, have found a way. When asked by a reporter how they liked being interviewed everywhere they went, Princess Kyra replied: "Oh, we like it. You have no idea how much work it saves us."

"Work?" queried the reporter.

"Yes, work," replied the Princess. "We want a diary of our trip, and if it weren't for photographers and reporters, just think of the work and time we would have to take writing down our impressions. As it is, we just tell them to the reporters—and then clip the newspapers."

So, that's all there is to it, vacationists. Of course, it might help some if you were a Prince and Princess on your round-the-world honeymoon trip.

Behind the Bombers

Ends

"HONG KONG, June 14—Japanese air raiders who passed by Canton yesterday for the first time in 17 days without dropping bombs returned to the attack again today . . . and bombed the outskirts." (From an Associated Press dispatch.)

Means

"WASHINGTON, June 14 — Sixty per cent of the oil; 40 per cent of pig iron and 59 per cent of other iron; 90 per cent of copper; 90 per cent of automobiles; nearly 50 per cent of machinery and other engines." (From report to the Monitor on war materials supplied to Japan by the United States.)

"Prayers" and "Victory"

"A TRAGIC stream of 15,000 homeless, hopeless refugees reached Valencia today from the war-devastated Castellon Province. . . . Scores of families brought tragic stories. Some told of having paused briefly in their flight to scoop out a shallow grave of a relative or friend killed at their side by machine-gun bullets. . . . Almost certain death lay along the highway from Castellon. Machine-gun raiders would suddenly appear and every moving object would halt as the terror-stricken refugees threw themselves on the ground under the rain of bullets." —From a Valencia dispatch by the Associated Press.

"The capture of Castellon de la Plana was celebrated today throughout Insurgent Spain with the pealing of church bells, thanksgiving services and processions."—From a Burgos dispatch to the New York Times.

"Once [Mark Twain] wrote a 'War Prayer,' supposed to have been made by a mysterious . . . stranger who enters a church during those ceremonies that precede the marching of the nation's armies to battle. The minister had prayed for victory, a prayer which the stranger interprets as a petition that the enemy's country be laid waste, its soldiers torn by shells, its people turned out roofless, to wander through their desolated land in rags and hunger. It was a scathing arraignment of war, a prophecy, indeed, which today has been literally fulfilled. He did not print it, because then it would have been regarded as sacrilege."—From "A Boy's Life of Mark Twain," by Albert Bigelow Paine.

But even the mysterious stranger seems to have omitted the machine-gunning of refugees.

Mountains Come to Mahomet

USING the office of Speaker Bankhead as his momentary headquarters, John L. Lewis is reported to have called in two members of the House Rules Committee on Tuesday to impress upon them the urgency of the Walsh-Healey bill (since defeated) to limit Government contracts to companies complying with the National Labor Relations Act. Considerable disapproval arose some years ago when President Wilson went to the President's room in the Capitol and called to him Senators whom he wished to persuade to favor part of his program. But, of course, Mr. Wilson was only President of the United States.

Ships That Pass

ONCE again folk on Falmouth quaysides gaze expectantly down channel as word goes forth that a great windjammer has dropped anchor in their busy harbor. She is the tall bark Passat of Mariehamn, ninety-eight days from Port Victoria with wheat, first square-rigger of the season to make port in the annual grain race from Australia to England. First, but not necessarily the winner, for this now famous contest of deepwater windjammers is decided on elapsed time.

One by one they slide serenely into the roadstead, tall and stately, even

As once long since, when all the docks were filled
With that sea-beauty man has ceased to build.

A forlorn and sail-patched lot they seem to some, but their threadbare rig and rust-streaked contours can never quite conceal the enduring artistry of English and German builders.

Gradually they fall by the way—Hougamont, dismasted in far-off Spencer Gulf; Herzogin Cecilie, stranded on the Devon coast. But the others go on. The shipwrights from the Weser and Clyde did their work well. Yet such brave relics of

That art untouched by softness, all that line
Drawn ringing hard to stand the test of brine,

as those which now make their landfall at Falmouth cannot long withstand the tests imposed by the economic vicissitudes of these times. It is easier to bring one safely around the Horn than to keep clear of the ship breaker's yard. Today a blown-out sail or two may mean the difference between a profit and a trip to the junk yard. That plain, dull fact largely explains the passing of the square-rigged ship.

Treasure of Folklore

Book News of the Day

THE importance which Americans attach to material achievement, to speed and to efficiency is not conducive to the growth of legends; the Spanish-American has more time to dream, and perhaps more of the power to wonder. At any rate, every Spanish-American settlement has its cluster of legends, and usually, by the time a Mexican family has camped at the edge of a cotton field long enough to pick the crop, they will have invented a poetic version of some trifling incident; or they will have invested a tree or a patch of flowers with some poetic significance. If they remain a few years they will have built a legend about it.

Again, the Americans who have invaded the Southwest have generally interested themselves in Spanish and American history, and in preserving Indian mythology, to the neglect of the rich Spanish-American folklore. The collection of Cleve Hallenbeck and Juanita H. Williams, LEGENDS OF THE SPANISH SOUTHWEST (Glendale, Calif.: Arthur H. Clark Co. $6), was, therefore, needed. It consists of some twenty-four tales, classified as to locality—New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, California, and a few more not localized, the common property of the American Southwest and Mexico.

* * *

There is an introduction which outlines the historical background of the whole region, and sheds considerable light on how the legends have grown. And each legend is accompanied by an introductory note or an epilogue tracing its historical connection (some of the legends such as those about the Seven Cities of Cibola and the Gran Quivira *are* history), and occasionally pointing out a rather charming independence of logic. Thus one of the most appealing—perhaps because it is preserved in the broken English in which the authors first heard it—centers about a Spanish presidio on the site of old Fort Stockton, Texas, in spite of the fact that history knows nothing of a presidio nor even a Spanish settlement there.

The legends are generally sweetly melancholy and tender in tone, filled with wonder and faith; not a few end in tragedy, frequently as the result of an impious act; such is the fairly well-known "Pearls of Loreto." The missions, so important in the settlement and development of the Southwest, are the center of a great many. Perhaps the sweetest one of all is "The Girl of Guevavi," the story of how a little girl, daughter of the commandant of Tubac, through her kindness to some captive Indian boys, saved the settlement during an Indian uprising. Curiously, most of the Arizona legends, although of Spanish origin, have been transmitted through the Pima and Papago Indians; the Apaches had virtually cleared Arizona of Spaniards before the American occupation.

* * *

We should like to know more about how the authors collected their material; the fact that every title in the bibliography, with one exception, is either an English book or a translation, together with a good many inaccuracies in Spanish (what is the syntax of Jornada del Muerte?) inclines one to believe that they gathered it from English-speaking natives. And it is obvious that they have merely scratched the surface of a great treasure of legend. But it is a good beginning. Other volumes would be welcome.

K. C. K.

Unfinished Business

Chivalry—Ninety Tons

IT WAS the chill beginning of a late spring morning, such as this. Ben was changing the straw in one of the bright red-and-gold animal wagons, and I balanced myself on the tongue idly watching him, and kicking my heels to keep warm, for the sun was just pushing its first pale curve above the horizon. Above us the circus "Tops" were flying the flags of all nations; beyond, and far away, the glacier-covered Swiss Alps stabbed the sky. It was good to be nineteen, and traveling as interpreter and general handyman with the Greatest Show on Earth.

There was an atmosphere of expectancy among us this morning: we were awaiting two important guests. The Boss Elephant Man had prepared a welcome for Jenny and little Coco. From where I sat I could look through the open flaps of the menagerie tent and see the enclosure, surrounded by a low canvas wall, which he had staked out.

"'E thinks four foot of canvas is going to keep 'em apart!" Ben snorted in evident disgust. (Like myself, Ben had listened through childhood to the sound of Bow bells.)

He stuck his pitchfork into the ground, and, leaning on it, stared down the narrow, poplar-bordered road toward the railway station.

"There they be."

Following the direction of his gaze, I made out a large, dark spot approaching. As it neared us, it divided into two; the second much smaller than the first. Jenny and her infant son had arrived. Both lifted their trunks and let out a series of shrill notes of joy. Some unfailing sixth sense had conveyed to them the knowledge that inside those circus tents they would find a herd of their fellows. Their call was answered by a mighty roar from thirty elephant throats.

* * *

Now it appears that the menagerie keepers had made one grave oversight in planning their reception for Jenny and little Coco: they had failed to consult Jenny about the arrangements. Baby elephants are a rare and treasured prize to any circus, and Master Coco was only six months old and stood a bare four feet high. And so the Boss Elephant Man had worked out what he thought was a ripping idea. Master Coco was led into the small enclosure in the middle of the tent, staked out for his personal use, and Jenny was placed with the herd in the semi-circular end of the tent, where all the bulls were tethered.

This statement needs correction. The plan was to place Jenny with the herd, but she had her own ideas on the subject. When she saw that she was to be chained to an iron stake by the side of her newly found companions, and separated from her small offspring, Jenny shrieked, "Nothing doing," or words to that effect. Sweeping the keepers brusquely aside with her trunk, she rushed to Coco, stepped easily over the low canvas wall, and caressed her infant as any other doting mother would, who had been torn from her baby's side.

I started forward to get a closer view, but there was a hand on my shoulder:

"You stay 'ere," Ben commanded.

"Why? Do you think there'll be trouble?"

Ben's smile registered patient forbearance toward the greenhorn with only a few weeks' trouping to his credit:

"You just stay 'ere," he repeated.

* * *

Now the Boss Elephant Man had pictured little Coco, alone and appealing in his enclosure, the hit attraction of the show. Accordingly, Jenny was led back to the herd. Six keepers succeeded in staking her down before she could translate her indignation into action. But the moment they left her Jenny raised her trunk and her voice in loud and wild lamentation. Her cry was immediately echoed by thirty mammoth throats. The entire herd was in an uproar. One after another they broke from their moorings, lashed by the fury they felt at the indignity offered to a young mother. Two of the biggest bulls, squealing sympathy and encouragement, wrenched out the stout stakes that held Jenny, and a shrilly trumpeting herd of outraged elephants charged to the rescue of the little one who had been quietly watching the demonstration with his trunk hooked over the edge of the low canvas barrier.

I caught Ben's eye, and we retired with less valor than precipitancy beneath the convenient animal wagon. Peering out between the gold spokes of the wheels, we watched the thirty bulls range themselves in a circle, and stand like sentinels around the reunited mother and child, their trunks curled in warning to all concerned that Jenny and Coco were not to be disturbed. The warning was unnecessary. Not a keeper was in sight. With complete unanimity of opinion they had withdrawn from the field.

The afternoon show was three hours late. It took that long to convince Jenny's self-appointed guardians, still grumbling ominously, that their lady's maternal feelings would not again be lacerated, and that she would not be separated from her child by so much as an inch of canvas. And indeed she was not, neither on that day nor on any other throughout the season's tour. Thirty bull elephants form a mighty argument.

P. B.

Choices: At Home and Abroad

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Reaction and Violence

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the international scene we are all called upon to make moral choices daily. If we are not very careful, we unconsciously uphold reaction, those powers which, in the name of law and order, are helping to crush the ideals of democracy. In the international crises we must not be misled by the cry of anti-communism when it cloaks the actual cry of anti-democracy.

Likewise, in the national scene, where economic democracy is fighting for life, vigilantes and industrial espionage, and citizens' committees, always in the name of law and order, are opposing the progress of industrial democracy and freedom.

This latter situation is illustrated in such problems as that which confronts the people of New Jersey, where in the name of law and order, the civil liberties, the democratic right to free speech and freedom of assembly are being denied, and in the name of anti-communism very often here, too.

Christians who love law and order and who are instinctively against violence and lawlessness, frequently side with the forces of reaction when they are not enlightened as to the real facts. They are led to believe that violence is caused by those who are struggling for democratic principles in politics and in industry, when it is often brought about by pressure on the part of the anti-progressive parties in power, for selfish ends, who can call upon the arm of the law to defend their interests.

We need to be constantly alert in deciding what the real issue is today. In the days of our American Revolution, as in the days of the Civil War, there were tories who took a stand for law and order, but who ignored the challenge of the moral law, for democracy and freedom. It is safe to say that we oppose violence, but we must distinguish between violence for and violence against the cause of righteousness. In our prayer to be spared from violence and to obey the Gospel's commands, let us be careful not to side with reaction through ignorance of the facts.

H. L. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Spare the Child—for Reform School?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently a Massachusetts judge, apparently a member of the school which believes that to spare the rod is to spoil the child, sentenced two boys to be horsewhipped for thievery. The idea behind this unusual sentence was probably sound although it was roundly criticized and protests were received from such organizations as the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Undoubtedly it was intended as a form of punishment that would make an impression on the boys without subjecting them to the ignominy and the bad influences of a reform school.

The judge, however, reckoned without the fathers of the boys who were to administer the punishment. Both fathers appeared in court the other day to state that they had never corporally punished their children and they did not propose to start now. Whereupon the justice, as an alternative, sentenced both youths to the Shirley Industrial School for an indeterminate time. There is considerable cause for regret here, for with the respective fathers wielding the whips the punishment would have been tempered with fatherly restraint. In the reform school, however, these boys may encounter bad influences which will be difficult to resist, with nothing to temper the temptations but their own strength of character. It's quite a test.

J. B.

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Holding War in Check

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

VIEWED from France, the European picture at present is dominated by the problem of Czechoslovakia. The general public, the press, politicians, diplomats—all are concerned primarily with the Central European crisis.

Actually, the Czechoslovakian problem is just one aspect—the most acute at the moment—of the broader problem of preserving peace in Europe. But it is being followed with particularly intense interest here in France because it has assumed the form of a critical test case.

Nearly all Frenchmen are firmly convinced that war was narrowly averted on Saturday, May 21, by the collaboration of the three main European democracies, Britain, France, and Czechoslovakia. The impression prevails very strongly here that Europe then hung unsteadily, for forty-eight hours, on the brink of war. This should be clearly understood, for the sake of similar emergencies in the future. In Paris, as in other continental capitals, that Saturday, one had the feeling that the nations had just pulled themselves up in time after being carried to the very verge of catastrophe.

* * *

Now, they have drawn back from the brink; but they are still maneuvering dangerously near the treacherous edge of the cliff. Caution, calm, and alertness were never more necessary to the preservation of peace. Yet the fact remains that one tremendously important victory over the impatient forces of militarism has been won by the democracies. If the lessons of that triumph are thoroughly learned and heeded, there is still plenty of time for a settlement that will put peace in Central Europe on a stable basis.

The essential significance of the recent crisis over Czechoslovakia, as it appears from the viewpoint of Paris, is clear: The readiness of the democratic countries to act instantly in defense of peace, and their promptness in making this calm but resolute stand known in Berlin and Prague, proved an effective brake. Britain and France, for once quickly and completely united within their own borders and with one another, threw their joint weight into the scales and swung the trembling pointer away from war.

In plain words, what happened on May 21, in French eyes, was simply that France and England "called the bluff." German protests that peace was never endangered by the Reich—and that therefore it could not have been saved by British and French warnings in Berlin—convince no one in France. There is no doubt in the Frenchman's thought that Germany was on the point of invading Czechoslovakia, and that it was dissuaded from doing so by three main factors.

* * *

The first was the calm and moderate, yet absolutely unyielding, attitude of Prague. The Czech Government made it unmistakably clear that the nation was willing to go to any reasonable lengths to arrive at a peaceful solution of the Sudeten German question; but that it was resolved and ready to defend the country against invasion.

The second element was France's equally unshakable determination to come to the aid of Czechoslovakia if the latter were attacked. Not, of course, from any altruistic desire of the French to "fight for Czechoslovakia," but because the French General Staff calculations have concluded that if the Czechs show that they are really in earnest about defending themselves, good military strategy and France's own vital interests compel the French to join in.

The third factor, and perhaps the most important, was Britain's stand. It is forcefully contended today that the British Government could have prevented the war in July, 1914, by making plain to Germany that England could not remain neutral if France and Belgium were attacked. This time, London saw to it that history did not repeat itself. Acting swiftly on Premier Neville Chamberlain's orders, the British Ambassador in Berlin hammered home to Germany's reluctant diplomatic ears a vigorous warning not to make the same tragic mistake that Germany made in 1914.

In French opinion, peace was undoubtedly saved by the combination of these three factors and by the Anglo-French pressure put on Prague, simultaneously, to be as moderate and conciliatory as possible. Firmness and conciliation combined in the defense, not of any particular interests, but of peace itself—this is the great lesson of the Czechoslovakian crisis, as viewed from France, and the path that must be pursued if war is to be kept in check.

Mirror of World Opinion

British Sterling and American Slump

REARMAMENT is at present increasing our imports, while the American slump is decreasing our exports. . . .

This process cannot go on for more than a year or perhaps eighteen months longer without some drastic readjustment. What is the readjustment that we shall have to make? . . .

If the American slump goes on, we cannot resist unemployment here by increased spending on armaments and public works, unless we eventually adjust the value of the pound—which is now higher in relation to every important currency than it was in August, 1931.—*Daily Herald*, London.